

# NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL  
OF THE  
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION  
HELD IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE  
AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 11 AND 12, 1924



SENATE RESOLUTION 358

REPORTED BY MR. MOSES

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*February 26 (calendar day, March 4), 1925.*

*Resolved*, That the Proceedings of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, held in the Assembly Hall of the American Red Cross, in Washington, D. C., on December 11 and 12, 1924, be printed as a Senate document.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,  
*Secretary.*



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

---

FEBRUARY 26, 1925.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,

*Chairman President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation, the proceedings and report of the meeting of the Advisory Council of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation held in Washington, D. C., December 11 and 12, 1924.

Very respectfully,

CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN,

*Chairman National Conference on Outdoor Recreation.*

III

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

### OFFICERS

Chauncey J. Hamlin, chairman.  
John C. Merriam, vice chairman.  
Theodore Roosevelt, honorary vice chairman.  
George Bird Grinnell, honorary vice chairman.  
George E. Scott, treasurer and chairman of finance committee.  
Vernon Kellogg, secretary.  
Arthur Ringland, executive secretary.

### PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

Hon. John W. Weeks, chairman, Secretary of War.  
Hon. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior.  
Hon. Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture.  
Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.  
Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.  
Hon. Dwight F. Davis, executive secretary, Assistant Secretary of War.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Chauncey J. Hamlin, chairman.  
John C. Merriam, vice chairman.  
Theodore Roosevelt, honorary vice chairman.  
George Bird Grinnell, honorary vice chairman.  
George E. Scott, treasurer and chairman of finance committee.  
Vernon Kellogg, secretary.  
William C. Gregg.  
Gustavus T. Kirby.  
John Barton Payne.  
Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin.  
Charles Sheldon.  
Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman.  
George Shiras, 3d.  
William A. Welch.  
James E. West.  
(Corrected to February 26, 1925.)

## MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

HELD IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 11-12, 1924

The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a. m., by the chairman, Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, with approximately 100 members and delegates in attendance.

The CHAIRMAN. We are here for a two-day session, and I am particularly anxious to make it just as informal as we possibly can. We have some formal matters to go through with, so I suggest that we open the proceedings with the calling of the roll.

(The secretary called the roll, and the following organizations were noted as being represented:)

Amateur Athletic Union, Murray Hulbert, George J. Turner, and Col. A. G. Mills.

American Alpine Club, LeRoy Jeffers.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. John C. Merriam.

American Association of Museums, Chauncey J. Hamlin.

American Automobile Association, Frederick V. Coville and M. O. Eldridge.

American Bison Society, Edmund Seymour.

American Civic Association, J. Horace McFarland and Miss Harlean James.

American Federation of Labor, E. F. McCready.

American Fisheries Society, Carlos Avery.

American Forestry Association, O. M. Butler.

American Game Protective Association, John B. Burnham and Carlos Avery.

American Geographic Society, Frederick C. Walcott.

American Institute of Architects, Edward C. Kemper.

American Institute of Park Executives, Maj. William A. Welch and V. K. Brown.

American Legion, Paul J. McGahan.

American Nature Association, Charles Lathrop Pack.

American Olympic Association, Col. Robert M. Thompson.

American Ornithologists' Union, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Dr. T. S. Palmer, and Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson.

American Physical Education Association, Carl L. Schrader.

American Red Cross, H. F. Enlows, and Dr. W. R. Redden.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Barrington Moore.

American Society of Civil Engineers, D. F. Holtman.

American Society of Landscape Architects, Warren H. Manning, and John Nolon.

American Society of Mammalogists, Dr. T. S. Palmer.

American Student Health Association, Joseph E. Rayeroff.

American Tree Association, Arthur Newton Pack.

Appalachian Mountain Club, Allen Chamberlain.

Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America, LeRoy Jeffers.

Boone and Crockett Club, Frederic C. Walcott, Charles Sheldon, and Dr. George Bird Grinnell.

Botanical Society of America, Dr. P. L. Ricker.

Boy Scouts of America, T. S. Martin.

Boys Club Federation, International, F. V. Thompson.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Frank A. Chase.

- Bureau of Commercial Economics, Miss Anita Maris Boggs.  
 Camp Directors Association of America, Dr. J. Wilford Allen.  
 Camp Fire Club of America, John M. Phillips.  
 Camp Fire Girls (Inc.), Lester F. Scott.  
 Catholic Boys Brigade of the United States, Rev. John M. Cooper, and James R. Ryan.  
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States, John Ihlder.  
 Community Service, George E. Dickie, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, and Ernest T. Attwell.  
 Council on National Parks, Forests and Wild Life, Barrington Moore.  
 Ecological Society of America, Barrington Moore.  
 Garden Club of America, Mrs. William Cabell Bruce.  
 General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman and Miss Lida Hafford.  
 Girl Pioneers of America, Harry English.  
 International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, Will C. Adams and T. Gilbert Pearson.  
 Jewish Welfare Board, George G. Cohen.  
 Izaak Walton League of America, George E. Scott and Henry Baldwin Ward.  
 Knights of Columbus, Daniel J. Callahan and Murray Hulbert.  
 League of American Pen Women, Miss Anita Maris Boggs.  
 Lewis and Clark Club of Pittsburgh, John M. Phillips.  
 Military Order of Foreign Wars, Lieut. Commander Edward Breck.  
 Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America, Miss Anita Maris Boggs.  
 National Amateur Athletic Federation, Miss Lillian Schoedler.  
 National Arts Club, William C. Gregg.  
 National Association of Audubon Societies, T. Gilbert Pearson, T. S. Palmer, W. P. Wharton, and John P. Holman.  
 National Association of the Fur Industry, David C. Mills.  
 National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Norman Damon.  
 National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins.  
 National Council of Women, Mrs. John D. Sherman.  
 National Education Association, Miss Agnes Winn and Harry English.  
 National Geographic Society, Frederick V. Coville.  
 National Highways Association, Dr. S. M. Johnson.  
 National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, Dr. Vernon Kellogg.  
 National League of Wild Life Photographers, George Shiras, 3d.  
 National Lumber Manufacturers Association, D. F. Holtman.  
 National Parks Association, Robert Sterling Yard.  
 National Parochial Physical Association, Earl G. Hartell.  
 National Physical Education Service, Gustavus T. Kirby.  
 National Ski Association, Gustave E. Lindboe.  
 Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, Dr. William T. Hornaday.  
 Playground and Recreation Association of America, Lee F. Hanmer and L. H. Weir.  
 Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Maj. William A. Welch.  
 Recreation Superintendent Association, Joseph J. McCaffrey and V. K. Brown.  
 Save the Redwoods League, Dr. John C. Merriam.  
 Sierra Club, Dr. Vernon Kellogg.  
 Southern Appalachian National Park Association, James A. Holloman.  
 The National Collegiate Athletic Association, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft.  
 The Regional Planning Association of America, Benton MacKaye.  
 Veterans of Foreign Wars, Capt. Edwin S. Bettelheim.  
 Waterway League of America, Murray Hulbert.  
 Wildflower Preservation Society, Dr. P. L. Ricker.  
 Woodcraft League of America, Ernest Thompson Seton.  
 Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. George E. Stock.  
 Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Ruth Perkins.

The CHAIRMAN. It is evident that we count more than a quorum of one-third, so our business is in order.

I have a communication from the White House, dated December 10, 1924, an informal and yet a formal document that shows us how our President feels about our work. I would like to read it to the conference.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, December 10, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. HAMLIN: Although demands upon my time preclude my personal attendance at the meeting of the Advisory Council of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, my interest in its work continues undiminished.

Those of you who assembled in Washington last May in cordial response to my request need not be told again of the desires which several members of the Cabinet and myself expressed at that time.

I feel confident that the activities of your organization will do much to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the American people. You may be assured that the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation has, and will continue to have, the support of the President's committee and myself.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

MR. CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN,  
*Chairman National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, Washington, D. C.*

The CHAIRMAN. We expect in a few moments Mr. Hoover, who will speak to us this morning, and in the interim I would like to outline the suggested program. During the past few months the executive committee has been frequently in session. I am going to ask the secretary to start the reading of the minutes of the executive committee meetings. We feel that with an organization of this character, the members of the council should be fully and thoroughly advised as to exactly what the executive committee is doing and that is why these minutes are to be read. We will submit the minutes and action to be taken on them for your discussion, and I hope approval.

(Minutes of several of the meetings of the advisory council were read by the secretary.)

The CHAIRMAN. It is needless for me to go into a very long introduction of our honored guest and fellow worker in this cause of outdoor recreation. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Herbert Hoover. [Applause.]

#### ADDRESS OF HON. HERBERT HOOVER, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, perhaps the only service that I shall be able to give you men, that have a larger understanding of the problems with which you are dealing than I have, is an expression of appreciation of the administration for the effort you are making and a full and complete desire to cooperate with you in every possible particular. The conference was originally initiated by the Government, and you have carried it on constructively, and are meeting here to-day to advise further steps.

It has appealed to me in contact with this work that the first end is a clear definition of what is the social end that we are striving for in recreation and the practical objectives of it, a determination of what our facilities are and the development which we wish to reach in the end. Now, my own conception of the work of this conference is that it is a friendly coordinating body, and to effectually accomplish this it needs first to be in a position to determine accurately the facts by careful surveys, to be followed by the steady service of an organization of this character and annual conferences for the presentation and mobilization of public opinion. I saw with a great deal of pleasure the announcement sent out in advance of the meeting emphasizing this fundamental thing that before more constructive action can be taken in any direction we must know the



facts. We have had a fine number of voluntary unofficial organizations in this field, but very few of them have been in a position to determine what our real recreation facilities are, so that the especial service of an organization of this character seems to me to be, first, a determination of fact and its presentation in the continuing action of the conference. What we need is coordination and a determination of the cause.

The Government has a very large position in all of this in the facilities that it controls. The lands of the United States, possessing inherent values for outdoor recreation, are under the administration of eight or more separate administrative units of the Federal Government, each of which conducts its administrative policies in practically total independence of the others. The principles and conditions of public use for recreation vary widely, and in many of these services recreation facilities are mere by-products and not objectives. These lands also possess very pronounced values for wild-life production, but the Federal activities relating to wild life are administered by bureaus other than those administering the lands or waters on which the wild life is dependent, and under our system of law the executive authority over wild life usually rests with the States, so that within a single area of public land there often are three separate authorities exercising certain controlling powers without any established machinery for collective action other than the force of voluntary association. The public welfare activities in which outdoor recreation is an important element, conducted by the Federal Government, are also administered by several separate and uncorrelated units.

The semiofficial or unofficial activities relating to the forms of social welfare in which outdoor recreation is important are carried on by a large number of organizations of National, State, or lesser scope, each specializing in and aggressively emphasizing certain restricted phases of what is really one common problem. The activities of each organization are very largely independent of all others and attempts at systematic coordination of plan or effort are at best rather spasmodic and partial. They need simplification to use a term in department parlance and they need a little standardization, and above all they need a definition of the social objective to which they are directed.

Now the result inevitably is a very large degree of conflict and confusion in the minds of lawmakers, administrators, and the general public, a duplication of supervisory and overhead organizations; variations in the policies of single political divisions inconsistent with sound principles of public policy; overconcentration of efforts and resources on certain of the more spectacular phases to the partial or utter neglect of others equally important but less picturesque; competition for legislative and public support; and lack of unity in working systematically toward solutions most in the public interest.

The desirability of coordinating these various forces and resources so that they will result in a plan-wise and harmonious movement toward a single social objective, with duplication and confusion held to the irreducible minimum, has long been evident to the leaders of thought in fields of outdoor recreation, and this conference

was called for the purpose of a solution, and it is that work on which you are engaged.

Now it seems that one of the by-products of our increasing production and standardization of living is greater leisure. Every decade shows that through the development of science and invention, of elimination of waste, and of improved organization in commerce and industry, we increase our production per capita and consequently our standards of living, and parallel with this increase every decade shows a decrease in the average hours of work by the American people. Consequently they have a larger and increasing period of leisure. This leisure must be provided for by increased facilities of recreation and of education. It will be of no avail to us to show increased leisure without constructive occupation during that period, for leisure, which is idleness, will generate a disastrous train of degeneration. So that constructive recreation which improves physical strength, which creates stimulation of mind and strengthens the moral fiber of our people is just as important as their efforts in labor. [Applause.]

We have hitherto directed most of our national activities to the consideration of what we do in the hours of labor and too little to the hours of recreation and here it seems to me lies the purpose of this body. It can be made a great contribution to the physical, moral, and spiritual growth of the American people. Now we have every desire to cooperate throughout the Government. What we need is a definition of policy and the assistance of voluntary bodies of the United States in coordinating and we all need coordination in the activities that are now involved. I can add but little because I know but little of the technology of your problems. I am impressed with the great opportunities that lie forward, probably the most constructive opportunity in American life that has been presented to a body of men. I thank you. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, we appreciate very much the message you have brought to us and we offer cooperation in this entire task. These men and women who are here represent organizations and memberships including I dare not say how many hundreds of thousands of virile American men and women who are interested in these problems and we have obligated ourselves to do our utmost to bring about successful coordination of effort, along the line of fact finding upon which we can construct definite policies and then through publicity of operation and helpfulness in cooperation with the Government carry that message to the American people. A few years ago, when a group of individuals met and began to talk about good roads, they were looked upon as reformers—they were starting something new. To-day good roads are a part of the fiber of our country. We can not get along without them. Everybody knows that, and when there is a proposal for a new road we are all for it. It is accepted as a part of American life. Why should not facilities for outdoor recreation in cities, in counties around cities, in the States throughout the Union be recognized as just as essential a factor in American life as good roads? I believe they are. I believe they are more essential. We are pioneers in this field just as the original group that got together on the good roads were pioneers in the field of good roads. I think the day will come when through-

out the country, not sporadically in different States, but throughout the country, that thought will be lodged in the very back of the conscience of the American people. It is now lodged in the back of the conscience of the people of New York. Of this I need very little additional evidence in view of the fact that a \$15,000,000 bond issue for State parks carried the State by a million majority, which was quite an achievement, showing that the people of New York have got into their consciousness that the furnishing of outdoor facilities is a necessary thing, just as necessary as good roads and some of the other things that are accepted to-day, not as luxuries but as essentials of our civilization. [Applause.]

Secretary HOOVER. I am sorry that I am not able to sit with the conference through its entire session. I had hoped to participate with you, but I have unfortunately got to go to New York this afternoon. The department which I am with has an interest in your work, especially through the Bureau of Fisheries, and there is a problem dear to the hearts of outdoor exponents, fishing. We need more fish; probably two million fishing licenses were issued last summer and with the easy access to the rivers and streams by automobile, the number of fish taken each year is increasingly large. We have spent considerable effort during the last three years in that bureau regarding fish, but we are not in a position to make a constructive program for development yet. We are asking, however, for the cooperation of fish and game clubs throughout the country and a moderate contribution of expense on their part that might multiply the available game fish by a thousandfold. There is a problem, only one of many problems, you have to consider, but it is worthy of consideration. As I said, I am sorry to leave you. I feel that this conference here represents a fundamental need in American life and a fundamental desire to do something to escape the drabness of our civilization. You have to meet a great responsibility. I thank you. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. I am very sorry that we can not provide you with just as entertaining a few minutes as those we have just experienced. I think, however, we ought to finish the reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the executive committee, and I think you will find that this whole idea has been developing and growing through the consideration of all these various factors, as recorded in these minutes. We tackled the problem, as you will see, in various directions, trying to coordinate it and finally develop a practical and concrete program. So I will ask Mr. Kneipp to resume the reading of the minutes.

(The reading was here resumed and completed.)

On motion duly put and seconded it was agreed to ratify and approve the minutes of the executive committee as read by the secretary.

Doctor GRINNELL. I wish to offer the following resolution:

#### IN MEMORIAM

*Resolved*, That this advisory council of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation shall pause for a moment in its deliberations as a mark of respect to the memory of Henry Cantwell Wallace, late Secretary of Agriculture, whose passing is a real bereavement to all lovers of the out of doors. In his death

the Nation has lost a public officer of great constructive vision and leadership, whose sincere desire to serve the people of his country conscientiously and well was inspired by the highest ideals of patriotism, loyalty, sympathy, and love of his fellow men.

The CHAIRMAN. This resolution has been unanimously adopted; we will, therefore, pause for a moment.

I desire to appoint three committees, consisting of members of the advisory council other than members of the executive committee, one committee on by-laws, a second a committee on program of work, and the other a committee on finance. For the committee on by-laws I appoint George Bird Grinnell, chairman, Col. Robert M. Thompson, John C. Phillips, Frank Chapman, and Miss Anita Maris Boggs; for the committee on finance, T. Gilbert Pearson, chairman, W. C. Gregg, Edmund Seymour, Carlos Avery, C. L. Pack, Lester F. Scott, D. C. Mills, Gustave T. Lindboe, and Barrington Moore; and for the committee on program of work, F. C. Walcott, chairman, O. M. Butler, Murray Hulbert, J. Horace McFarland, Frank A. Chase, John Nolen, Henry Baldwin Ward, Robert Sterling Yard, John Ihlder, George Dickie, Carl L. Schrader, and James A. Holloman. These committees will meet at the call of their respective chairman and will consider respectively the subjects assigned to them and report to-morrow. The by-laws committee will report to-morrow morning. I think possibly the committee on finance should report at the same time so that we can devote to-morrow afternoon to the consideration and adoption of a program of work. I would suggest that the chairmen of these committees remain for a few moments, call the committees together, and arrange for the transaction of the matters that have been assigned to them.

A motion to adjourn is in order. We shall adjourn and meet promptly at 2 o'clock to listen to the remarks of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

On motion, duly put and seconded, the conference adjourned at 11.50 a. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session of the meeting of the advisory council of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation convened at 2.10 p. m.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Roosevelt has been delayed and will be a little late, so I will take up out of order in the program and discuss with you for a few moments informally the report of the chairman. I want to outline in a way supplemental to what Mr. Kneipp reported in the minutes of the executive committee this morning and describe to you some of our methods of procedure and comment a little on some of the action taken. After the conference last spring the first thing done was to secure the printing of the conference proceedings. This was published and is known as Senate Document 151. That document contains all of the speeches that were delivered at the conference, the resolutions adopted at the conference, the President's speech, and also all of the reports of all the committees—quite a mass of material. Scattered through that report were all sorts of suggestions—things that might be done, that might be taken up for consideration; so our first task was to analyze all those suggestions.



First, there were suggestions for certain fact-finding surveys of different kinds—I will speak of those in a few moments. Second, there were suggestions that had to do with concrete executive action or concrete legislation on the part of the Government. And third, there was a group of suggestions that seemed to involve general propaganda—educational propaganda on one subject or another upon which everyone seemed to be agreed. We took up for consideration the suggestions for fact-finding surveys, those different types of surveys and subjects for survey, and we began to study the bureaus of the governmental departments to find out how many different governmental departments seemed to be qualified—what each bureau had to do, whether its field was to undertake one or another of these particular fact-finding surveys, and we early made up our minds that, so far as possible, we would try to induce those governmental bureaus to assume responsibility for the conduct of those surveys. Acting on that line, we presented the matter to the various bureau chiefs, discussed it with them, and finally reached an understanding as to what could be done. Letters were then addressed to the various secretaries, and in quite a number of instances these tasks have been definitely accepted by the Government. Just to mention the type, the matter of the needs for recreation for industrial workers goes into one of the bureaus of the Labor Department. The relation of recreation to child life goes to the Children's Bureau. I think it is a perfectly splendid thing that these different governmental bureaus have undertaken to proceed with these surveys, which are largely surveys on social value, on human value of recreation.

The next class or type of survey did not seem to come under any one governmental bureau. For instance, take the subject of lands. I think there are seven or eight different governmental bureaus dealing with Federal lands, the National Park Service, Forestry Service, Reclamation Service, Indian Affairs, War Department, Navy Department, and so on down the list. We were anxious to find out about the tremendous area in the United States still owned by the United States Government; I think it is over 800,000 square miles of land, and there are only 10,000 square miles in the national parks, only 10,000 which has been set aside for recreational purposes. We feel sure that in these 800,000 square miles there are large areas suitable for dedication to recreational use, and the problem came up as to how we shall determine this. The suggestion was made that a practical way to do it would be to request the American Forestry Association and the National Parks Association to appoint a joint committee, and, by the way, that committee is meeting to-day at 2 p. m. to consider some of our problems, and that is why some members are not present this afternoon. That committee is going to work with and through the different Federal bureaus. To illustrate, they approached the Forestry Service, and they asked it to make a survey of the national forests along the proposed lines, and to report on a schedule and map they have prepared just what areas in the national forests could be used to a better purpose for recreation of the people than for other purposes; or what areas in the national forests may be used for recreation purposes coordinately with the regular forestry development, because you do not necessarily have to exclude all



forestry uses to properly develop the recreation value. This joint committee has already organized in the Government bureaus an advisory group of 14 or 15 different men who are sitting in cooperation with them in the preparation of this survey. Now, the results of that survey coming from each department will all pass through this joint committee; they will be studied and a report will be made to be presented to our executive committee and through us to the council, and then we hope to the Nation.

I wish to depart just a moment from this field of surveys to say that we have caused to be prepared a legislative measure to which we are now giving further study. That is a bill which will authorize the President of the United States to set aside for recreational use such areas as are of high recreational value. The President now has authority under the national monuments act to set aside for the public certain areas that are of great scientific or historical importance, but he has no authority at present to set aside any areas for recreational use. With such authority in the hands of the President, and with the results of the survey, we will be able I hope eventually to present to the President a list of areas that might by Executive authority be set aside for recreational purposes. The bill, as I understand it, will provide that a particular area established under its provisions will be administered by the department previously having jurisdiction. In other words, no new departments would be created. Now, so much for this Federal survey and the machinery of it.

We have an organization known as the National Conference on State Parks, of which Judge Payne is chairman, represented at this meeting by Major Welch and others, and we desire to have the organization conduct a survey of the State park situation throughout the United States. The practical way in which we hope that will be done is this: Some able man will be employed and given his salary, his railroad fare, a pat on the back, and started out for a year's trip to spend a week in each of the 48 states to determine the present park situation; to call on the governors and forestry people, and others interested in the State parks and to carry to each State that he visits the story of what is being done in the other States. In that way he will find out what is being done in each State, and will carry to each State what is being done in other States and he will describe the methods. I can not think of any more practical way of conducting a State park survey and of arousing interest in State parks.

The third survey is that of municipal and county parks and playgrounds. A great deal of data has been accumulated by the Playground and Recreation Association of America on playgrounds. They have that completely compiled, but there has not been collected in the country much authoritative data on municipal parks, or municipal park policies or this creature which is now being born, the county park system. It may not be possible to add any more parks in most large cities, it costs too much money; but the automobile changes the situation. Everyone owns an automobile, and 15 or 20 miles from the city you can find in many instances swamps and wood lands which if time is taken by the forelock, can be picked up at a reasonable figure and developed into a county park system. That is being done all over the country. We have asked the Ameri-

can Institute of Park Executives, who are, of course, the men who are on the job, the superintendents of different parks throughout the United States, to join with the Playground and Recreation Association of America in making this survey of the county and municipal park situation, and we have given them an additional task or two. For instance, one of the great problems is the training of park executives, a subject both organizations are interested in, and we therefore have asked them to broaden the scope of the survey and include in it a study of that subject.

The next problem is that of the economic factors related to recreational facilities: How are the parks going to be paid for; shall they be paid for by bond issue; if so, over what kind of a district shall the bond issue be spread; shall they be paid for out of current revenues or appropriations; how shall they be maintained; shall fees be charged for certain services, golf, tennis, etc.; shall there be concessions granted to help defray the expenses of administration; shall there be in certain instances, where a man is willing to donate the use of his property for a considerable period of years for a park or playground purposes under a long-time lease, a tax exemption for that area for the period of the lease? One of the economic questions is whether we shall buy more golf courses or provide more tennis courts; if golf is for only a few, while tennis is for many and does not take up much ground. These are all economic aspects of the situation, and we desire very much to have the survey undertaken. In casting about for someone who might be willing to do it we found that the regional plan committee of New York City and its environs is probably more interested in the subject than any other organization in the United States, because they have to buy more parks, tennis courts, and golf courses, and they have to pay more money in the end than in any other area in the United States, because land is more expensive, so they are particularly interested in all those economic problems. We found the Russell Sage Foundation was interested and they have indicated to us that they would be willing to undertake this national survey of their own motion, but at our request, of course.

A fourth survey that I believe should be undertaken is a survey of the recreational possibilities of our highways and we have approached the United States Chamber of Commerce to determine whether they might be interested in it. One-half the people of the United States get their recreation on the highways of the country. What does that mean? It means good roads, the roads that lead to parks; it means connecting parks with roads; it means, perhaps, the national-park highway that connects all the national parks; it means putting proper signs on highways that will lead and attract people to parks and recreation grounds the highways lead to. It means that the highways themselves are a part of the recreation grounds; it means perhaps that the heavy trucks that to-day are ruining many of the best highways should be routed over special highways that will accommodate such traffic. It means tree planting along the highways. Those who have visited abroad, and particularly in France, will know what it means so far as the recreational value of the highway is concerned. It means, I hope, getting rid of, or relegating to an inoffensive position, the billboards. These are

some of the aspects that may well be considered in a recreational study of the Nation's highways. Highways are not just roads for automobiles. The Appalachian Trail is a highway, and so are the other trail systems highways. I am not sure but that our river routes are highways; that river pollution does not play some part at least in the recreational value of boating on the river or a stream, aside from the effect upon the fish life. I think I have explained the main objects of the survey which we have turned over to outside organizations. There may be other valuable fact-finding surveys that at some time or other we should enter into.

Just a word about the question of finances. I talked this morning about the financing of our conference, which will require somewhere from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year to maintain our office in Washington, salaries, etc., and keep the thing going. Of course, these various surveys that are being undertaken by these outside organizations are going to cost some money. Each one of these surveys will require extra services on the part of the particular organizations requested to undertake them. There was no current budget, so each one of these organizations made up a tentative budget of the extra amount of money it would need for this particular task. Our committee, satisfied of the propriety of these respective budgets, told them we would be glad to use any funds that we might have, or to attempt to secure for them or assist them in securing the finances to make the surveys possible, and I am glad to say that the financing of each one of these surveys seems assured. The sum of \$15,000—\$7,500 each year—the estimated budget for the Federal survey, has come to us for that purpose. The State park survey will involve an expenditure of \$12,500 to put a man on the road for a year and provide the clerical work at this end. That money also has been allotted to the national conference. The sum of \$53,200 for two years' work has been allotted to the Playground and Recreation Association of America to carry out the survey of the municipal parks and playgrounds. The Russell Sage Foundation, I understand, expects to take care of the economic study themselves. The financing of the highway survey has not been discussed with the United States Chamber of Commerce, but I am hoping they can find means of taking care of it.

I thought you might like to hear of some of these details as to how our work is being carried on. Now, what have we got before us for the future? I think that the attendance at this meeting is a measure of the organization's capacity for service. We have an organization that represents I do not know how many hundreds of thousands of individuals all over the country who are interested in this problem of leisure time, as Mr. Hoover so aptly put it this morning, the proper use of leisure time. I do not suppose there is any real reason for the existence of this organization, except as we maintain our cordial, close relations with the Federal Government. Just see how it works. We have a committee of Cabinet officers, the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation, and closely working with that committee is the executive committee of our advisory council. You have seen what that has meant in the way of tasks undertaken by the various bureaus of the Government; you see what it has meant in the conduct of the Federal survey of the public

lands. That cordial relationship, that close cooperation, is the very gist of our organization. I take it we are not going to fight with the President's committee on any particular subject. Suppose we have a disagreement about some matter. It seems to me it is a matter of personal negotiation and conference to try and proceed one way or another. If there is any fighting to be done on any particular project before Congress, or any other way, there are plenty of good fighting organizations represented in this room. Do not count on the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation necessarily to be one of those fighting organizations, because I do not think that is its function. We introduce measures brought up by you various gentlemen, and it is then up to you to do the fighting with Congress, or otherwise, or with State legislatures, through your own organizations. We are a very peaceful body [laughter], but I hope an effective one.

Now, another phase, where there is any particular task to be done very frankly we would rather not do it. We do not want to assume any administrative functions where we can find some one to do it, where there is some organization in the field that is willing to take the burden and use their strong arm to go ahead with the thing. We would like to turn to that organization and say, "God bless you; go to it, and we will help you." I do not think it is our function as an advisory council or executive committee to trespass in any way upon the field of any one of our constituent organizations.

One other thing. It was suggested this morning—I believe the program committee has given it consideration—that we should have four main standing committees—possibly they are in favor of five—one on land policies, one on human values, one on education, and one on wild life. We suggest that these 4 committees be substituted for the 17 committees that started to function at the original conference. The study we have made of the program shows that the projects proposed fall into one or another of these four groups. We would like to function very largely through these four committees. For instance, the land policies committee, I would assume, would have on it representatives of the Federal survey, of the State survey, of the municipal survey, and of the economic survey. The highway people ought to be on that committee also, if the survey is undertaken by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The representatives of these surveys, with a few others who might be named, would be that coordinating committee that we have been talking about. They should be so arranged that they would fit in with one another to prevent any overlapping. The committee on wild life, for instance, might include a number of groups, each representing a different phase of wild life, such as birds, game, fish, fur-bearing animals, wild flowers, plants, forestry, etc., which are all common problems. Why are we interested in them anyway? We are interested in them because of our human relationship to all of those things. And that wild life committee—I think there ought to be a group representing the stream pollution and the human values of child health, rural recreational needs, industrial recreational needs, athletics, games, sports of every kind, and all the various human relationships that cover the subject of outdoor recreation. The educational committee would take in all of those subjects that would naturally fall in that class—the value, for instance,



of the study of nature through natural history courses in schools of outdoor recreation. If a person learns about natural history in school, he will be interested in going outdoors, and the matter of physical education possibly falls in that group. Now I have tried to give you a picture of how the situation sizes up. You have got a great task ahead of you. These various surveys will take years, some of them. It has been estimated that the economic survey will take three years. I know Mr. Weir is planning on at least two years for the survey of the municipal parks. The State parks we hope to complete in a year; the Federal survey in two years. Some of the surveys started by the Federal bureaus will take a number of years, so do not look for hasty, quick results.

Perhaps you have noticed that we have not been quoted much in the newspapers; that we have not advertised the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation. Despite the fact that we have some newspaper reporters with us to-day, we would rather saw wood than advertise it; we would rather get something done first and talk about it afterwards; so I do not imagine that we will have much publicity, though, of course, we have to have some.

There are some issues that we want to get behind, such as the migratory bird refuge bill, and the Alaska game commission bill, and one or two other issues of that character which we hope to have introduced and will do our utmost to support.

I see Doctor Grinnell has come in and am going to call on him in a moment, but before I do I would like to read a letter from Mr. Elihu Root, whom we invited to join with us to-day. This letter is dated New York, November 29, 1924, and is as follows:

MY DEAR MR. HAMLIN: I regret very much that the engagement for which I shall be in Washington on the 11th of December will make it impossible for me to address the Council of National Conference on Outdoor Recreation on that day. I think you are undertaking to deal with one of the most important and necessary readjustments of American life to the new conditions under which we have to live.

When our population was small and life was simple, everybody could get his air and sunshine, exercise his muscles, and tone up his nerves in the ordinary course of living, but with the greater part of our population now that is no longer true. We can not prevent this condition, but it ought to be possible to make up for the loss by intelligent organization and provision by furnishing new occasions and opportunities and creating new habits of outdoor life. Unless something of that kind can be done we shall lose our physical health, our moral stamina, our intellectual power, and become a decadent people.

The CHAIRMAN. In the name of the conference I greet Dr. George Bird Grinnell, who is perhaps the father of us all in this movement for outdoor recreation. It is a great pleasure to have him with us to-day. I ask him to say a few words to you.

DR. GRINNELL. Mr. Chairman and members of the conference, I have been asked to say something to you to-day on one very narrow phase of the wild-life situation, and that has to do with game and its preservation. It is something that a great many of us have been working on for a long time, and what I have to say won't be at all new, but it may emphasize some things that some of us have had in our minds for not a few years. We all know that a primitive region usually abounds in forms of life adapted to its climate and surroundings, but the invasion of this region by civilized men brings about swift changes. Early writers tell of the original



abundance of wild life in America, mentioning chiefly the animals and birds useful for food. This abundance was found everywhere, along the coast as well as in the interior. The first settlers in any region depended largely on the wild life for their food, but as communities grew larger it began to disappear, and before long was swept out of existence. The westward movement of settlement constantly reduced the area which could be occupied by native life. The birds and animals were killed in numbers, but for the most part were just crowded off their range. This happened so generally and so long ago that the existence of many of these wild forms has been forgotten by the average man of to-day. That the great auk once existed, that the buffalo roamed near the Atlantic seaboard and the elk in most of our States, is not within the knowledge of most young people.

It is evident that the large birds and mammals can not exist in a territory crowded with civilized men. In my young days much of the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was the feeding ground of countless buffalo and antelope, while to-day it is occupied by vast numbers of white people who cultivate productive farms, and there are no buffalo and no antelope.

Our large game can be brought back in numbers nowhere, excepting on Government property, such as national parks, national monuments, and national forests. The national parks and monuments at present give absolute protection. If the different States in which the national forests are situated are willing to turn over to the Forest Service the administration of their game, that game may be so cared for that it will last indefinitely. This course has been urgently recommended, and has even been followed by some of the States. It offers practically our only method of saving the country's big game in a wholesale way. In the case of the Kaibab deer, complete protection given by the Forest Service has so increased the deer herd there that at present we do not know what to do with it. In this special situation the game can not, or will not, leave a particular section of the forest, but under the conditions which prevail in most other forests a like protection would before now have resulted in a great increase in the numbers of the game, and it would have spread over much surrounding territory, and so would have afforded recreation and sport to large numbers of people. For some years the Forest Service has been doing what it could in the way of informing itself about the big game and protecting it. It has published a partial census of the big game found on the different forest reservations, which is most illuminating and furnishes a strong argument for the turning over to the Forest Service by the different States the administration of this game within each State. It shows that in these reservations we have a tremendous breeding stock which, by judicious handling, will supply game for great areas all about them.

In the thickly settled country east and west the methods pursued in game protection during the last 40 or 50 years have resulted in nothing more than a slowing down of the diminution of upland game, much of which has finally disappeared. The case is different with our migratory birds and wild fowl, which under the existing treaty and law have greatly increased. The ducks and geese have again become as numerous as they were 25 or 30 years ago. But

here we are confronted with a serious danger, since the unintelligent draining of lakes and swamps has reduced the food supply of the waterfowl and greatly lessened the number of places where they can stop and rest during migration. Efforts to prevent this wholesale drainage are only now being made; and if the game refuge and public shooting grounds bill now before Congress should pass, the outlook for the wild fowl will seem much more hopeful. The quail, grouse, and prairie chickens have become scarce almost everywhere, and for a variety of reasons. There are many factors affecting these upland birds, whose workings we do not at all understand. Some people suppose that the establishment of close seasons will remedy all our troubles, but local conditions must always be studied, and it may be doubted if there is any general panacea. In most parts of the country the gunner is free to invade the territory occupied by any landowner and to kill the game he finds on it. In other words, here we have free shooting, and in closely settled communities free shooting sooner or later destroys all the game.

In primitive days the American Indian in some regions had worked out for himself a practical system of wild-life protection which well served his purpose. Certain hunting grounds belonged to individual families, descending from one generation to another, and only the members of this family were permitted to hunt and trap on them. The game and fur belonged to this family, and its tribes fellows did not trespass on this hunting ground. The Indian took care to handle his family territory so that it would continue to produce what the family needed and would be kept in such good condition that it would be handed down with undiminished resources to the generation which was to follow him. In other words, the occupant of the land held it in trust for those who were to come after him, who, like himself, must depend on the hunting territory for subsistence and support and must preserve it in good condition for their successors.

The increase of population and of industrialism makes it difficult to see what can be done to increase our game in thickly settled regions, but the method of small game refuges adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, for which Dr. Charles B. Penrose is responsible, would seem to offer an immediate hope for a local increase in game, and this method, if generally adopted by the States, might almost revolutionize the present situation. In States where such refuges can be established and honestly overlooked the increase in game might be relatively as great as in Pennsylvania, and of this increase a considerable proportion might distribute itself into near-by unprotected territory, where, although most of it would be killed off, a part would probably survive to restock exhausted covers.

An encouraging feature of the present day is the evident wish of many States to set aside territory to be used for refuges. This feeling is very certain to grow, and I confidently believe the time is coming when in each State there will be generous refuges where game shall be absolutely protected. Public feeling already supports wild life protection, and if we are to accomplish what we desire this feeling must be encouraged and strengthened. Thus the work of the national recreation conference must be largely educative, and the people must be made to understand the economic value of recreation and all that goes with it. Education is a slow process, but the

teaching can be done now much more easily and rapidly than it was done in the past, for already a great public is interested in these subjects—a support which earlier workers in the field wholly lacked. A firm foundation has been well laid.

Some changes in the administration of our game laws which have been suggested are of the highest importance. These protective changes have already been adopted in some States and must become general. Game commissions should be given more power—a broad authority to regulate and control the game according to local needs—and they must understand that the responsibility for what they do rests directly on them. We have a successful example of the worth of this authority in Alaska, where the regulations for the handling of the game are in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. At his own discretion he closes seasons or opens them, and prohibits or again permits the killing of game in certain sections.

If the States shall cede to the Forest Service the control of their game in national forests, if the States shall establish and look after game refuges, following the Pennsylvania plan, much will be accomplished, and we shall see the local game lasting for a very long time. The migratory wild fowl are in grave danger unless misguided drainage projects are checked. If these continue, food and water for the ducks and geese will become increasingly scarcer, while the numbers of the fowl increase, and we shall be confronted with a wild fowl situation comparable to that now existing in connection with the Yellowstone elk and the Kaibab deer. With the enactment of the game refuge bill this danger will pass.

I have been witnessing and taking part in the conservation struggle for many years and have sometimes been greatly discouraged. Somehow, though, by patience and persistence, constant progress has been made—though often we had long to wait—and to-day I am an optimist and a firm believer that in the end most of our national resources will be saved to the country.

The CHAIRMAN. I will now call for a report from Mr. Kneipp. You have heard this morning the reading of the minutes of our executive committee, and you have listened patiently to the rather extended talk I gave you on some of the work we have been doing. I think you will be very much interested in this more intimate report of Mr. Kneipp's, which will show you the multitude of detail with which we have had to do, and how it has been handled, and how we are attempting to serve the advisory council.

Mr. Kneipp, the executive secretary, then proceeded with the reading of his report, as follows:

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT TO ADVISORY COUNCIL

The first meeting of the conference was followed closely by the summer season, with its attendant absences of both association and public officials on recreation or field work, creating a condition of comparative inactivity which extended to the latter part of September. The period of fully effective opportunity for accomplishment is at this time of only little more than three months' duration, yet in that brief interval some things distinctly worth while have resulted through action of the conference.

The closer correlation of the work of Federal agencies in outdoor recreation was one of the principal purposes of the meeting of last May, and the possibilities of such correlation made a strong appeal to the attending delegates and to the organizations which they represented. The specific addresses on this subject and the report of the committee on closer correlation of the work of Federal agencies in outdoor recreation contained a number of very constructive suggestions, including proposals that a committee or commission on outdoor recreation be established, either through act of Congress or by Executive order. After careful consideration, the executive committee concluded that any body more formal in character than the committee of Cabinet members appointed by the President might so formalize the process of correlation as to minimize rather than enhance its beneficial results. It, therefore, was decided that steps looking to the creation of any more formal committee or commission than that now existing by the informal action of the President would be inadvisable at this time.

In recognition of the recommendations of the conference and as a facility for carrying on the work of the President's committee, Colonel Roosevelt, with the approval of the President's committee, early in September initiated the organization of a departmental executive committee, consisting of one representative of each Federal unit whose activities influence outdoor recreation. Representatives of each bureau or establishment concerned were formally designated by their departmental heads, and the committee was in effect completely constituted before the end of September. Its proper functioning, however, requires the direct leadership and interest of an executive secretary, of which it was temporarily deprived by Colonel Roosevelt's departure from the Government service. With the selection of a new executive secretary, the President's committee will be in a position to actively inaugurate a specific program of correlation or coordination of Federal activities which, as it develops, will meet substantially the recommendations of the committee on this subject.

The report of the committee on correlation of agencies other than Federal and their correlation with Federal agencies made it strikingly evident that such correlation would require as a prerequisite a widely extended study or inventory of existing agencies, their functions, relationships, and accomplishments. In view of the committee's expressed willingness to undertake such a study or inventory, it has been deemed best to defer action on this subject by the conference until such time as the special committee submits its further and more detailed reports. Governor Milliken, the original chairman of the committee, was compelled by ill health to relinquish the chairmanship, which thereupon was taken over by Mr. Lee F. Hanmer, who since his incumbency has devoted a great deal of time and constructive thought to the work of the committee and may now have ready for presentation a number of important recommendations for the guidance of the conference in this particular field.

As the committee on correlation of agencies other than Federal stressed in its report the necessity for the enactment of the Clarke-McNary bill, it may be of interest to note at this point that the measure was passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President on June 7, 1924. It would not be amiss to suggest that the sincere interest in the success of this measure evidenced by the



delegates to the conference doubtless had a bearing upon the passage of the bill.

The distinct and vitally important social significance and citizenship value of outdoor recreation is being most effectively emphasized and brought to public attention by many brilliant minds and movements, but largely as a matter of information and belief rather than of determined fact. Apparently, the way in which this conference can most effectively aid in this field is by cooperating in the development of a background of fact through social research. As the first step in such a movement, the possibilities of the subject as a field for graduate work leading up to the doctor's degree have been brought to the attention of 50 of the leading universities and colleges of the United States. Of the 15 which have replied to date, only one is definitely negative in its reaction, the balance indicating favor and interest. It was not expected that this form of presentation would provoke immediately unanimous acceptance, but it was adopted rather with the idea that by stimulating thought on the subject, the leading universities and colleges eventually would recognize its opportunities as a field for graduate work and so exploit it as to build up a thoroughly dependable array of facts confirmatory of the conclusions expressed in conference resolution No. 1.

The conference is fortunate in having among its membership a number of organizations which are working zealously to promote proper recognition of the outdoor recreation needs of children, but as these organizations are cooperating closely with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, it seemed logical to turn to that bureau as the agency through which to work out the recommendations contained in conference resolution XV. The bureau has displayed a most gratifying and encouraging willingness to cooperate with this conference and has taken over at our request the work of determining appropriate minimum standards of outdoor recreation for children of different age groups. The recreation needs of rural children will, of course, feature prominently in the study conducted by the Children's Bureau but will also receive consideration in the study of the outdoor recreation needs of the rural population to be conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, another Government agency which is exhibiting sympathetic and constructive interest in the work of the conference.

Considered collectively, the industrial workers of the United States are so inseparably interrelated with the other elements of the population that their segregation and separate consideration is difficult to the point of impossibility. This, however, is not true of the types of workers engaged in mass production, which involves specialized and repetitive work of restricted and monotonous character, consequently, the attention of the conference should first be devoted to the needs of that class. The primary recommendation of the special committee on the value of outdoor recreation to the industrial workers is that the benefits which accrue from the provision of permanent outdoor recreation facilities should be brought to the attention of business men, industries, mercantile establishments, and municipalities. The first step in carrying out this definitely worth-while suggestion is to determine by analytical studies



the real nature and extent of the beneficial results which have been secured in the cases where adequate provision for outdoor recreation has been made. To accomplish this, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has been requested and has agreed to conduct a survey to determine the extent to which industrial plants now furnish their employees with necessary opportunity for outdoor recreation and the results which have accrued therefrom in the way of improved health, morale, individual efficiency, etc. When the results of this study become available to the conference, the further recommendations of the special committee will be carried out.

The failure of the conference last May to fully consider or discuss the recreation requirements of the rural population excited some adverse comment. The idea prevails that changing farming economic and social conditions, and particularly changing standards of individual life and self-development, have deprived the rural population of its earlier self-sufficiency in social amusement and outdoor play, so that new forms of outdoor recreation are now necessary to afford rural dwellers reasonable conditions for the attainment of the spiritual, mental, and physical effectiveness which, on the basis of present-day standards, are essential to human happiness and progress. Yet there is little of a tangible nature to directly support this view, as practically no research studies worthy of the name have been made in the field of rural recreation. To supply the apparent deficiency and provide a point of departure for more detailed research, the conference has proposed a comprehensive study, by geographic regions, of the present and prospective needs of the rural population in (a) places of outdoor assembly and recreation, such as parks, camp grounds, etc.; (b) organized forms of outdoor play, such as pageants, festivals, contests, etc., which combine entertainment and education in rural life; and (c) organized leadership, direction, and training in establishment of (a) and (b).

So far as public agencies are concerned, leadership in this work is now shared jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Agricultural Extension of the United States Department of Agriculture. Both are greatly interested in the conference objectives relating to rural life and desirous of cooperating as fully as they can. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has indicated a willingness to undertake the conference project if the funds and personnel required for its successful execution can be made available.

It is quite important that this conference cooperate in establishing the relationship between outdoor recreation and public health. To this end, it is proposed to secure the initiation of a study of results actually accomplished by organized systems of outdoor play or physical education, or by organized outdoor health or recreation camps, to determine demonstrated benefits to children and to adults in the way of stimulated physical growth or improvement, increased disease resistance or immunity or higher percentages of recovery from preexisting chronic ailments. We had hoped to have this study undertaken by the United States Public Health Service, but find that its limitations of funds and personnel prevent its present acceptance of our request. As reference of the project to unofficial agencies almost inevitably would create the need for substantial

financial assistance, it seems best to defer the initiation of this project until suitable arrangements can be made for its execution.

As the ultimate and all-embracing objective of the conference is to create a correct attitude of mind toward outdoor recreation as a social and economic influence, the educational part of the conference program transcends all others in importance. Two forms of education demand consideration: First, the technical education necessary to develop proper leadership and executive management of recreational activities and resources, and second, the more popular and general education of the public in the value of outdoor recreation in its multitudinous phases and in understanding of means and methods through which outdoor recreation can be made to contribute most generously to individual and collective welfare.

In the field of technical training it develops that two of our member organizations, namely, the Playground and Recreation Association of America and the American Institute of Park Executives, have given careful and long-continued thought and study to the definition of the educational standards which should be met by recreation leaders and park executives. With some elaboration and extension, these studies may be developed to a point which will permit the establishment of fundamental principles worthy of general acceptance by all educational institutions engaged in training recreation leaders or park or forest executives. Recognizing the substantial results already accomplished by these two organizations, the conference has requested that the joint committee created by the two associations to conduct the survey of county and municipal parks and playgrounds shall in connection therewith determine and advise the conference in detail of the minimum requirements of technical training which should be approved and generally recommended.

In the field of popular public education the objective of the conference as now conceived is to aid in teaching the public the full possibilities and values of outdoor recreation and in establishing outdoor play, physical education, and nature study in the out-of-doors and in natural history museums as important and essential elements of every well-balanced educational plan or curriculum. This field offers many possibilities in the stimulation of both child and adult interest in nature study.

As a step toward this objective, the American Association of Museums, at the request of the conference, has undertaken a study of the contributions that can be made by the natural history museums of the country in the field of outdoor recreation and conservation, through teaching an understanding and love of nature. The association has also been asked, and has indicated its willingness, to undertake three additional projects, viz, the adequate labeling of natural phenomena in all parks and playgrounds to facilitate and encourage public study of natural history; the stimulation of adult interest in natural history by encouraging the preparation of short courses, outlines for reading courses and systems of field study; and the stimulation of child interest in nature study by securing the incorporation of simple natural history courses in all grade school curricula, including plans for field tours, for furnishing literature slides and motion pictures and for supplying organized public or private summer camps with outlines of short courses in natural history, etc.

The Bureau of Education of the United States Department of the Interior has agreed at the request of the conference to undertake a study to determine the logical place of outdoor physical education in grade, high, and normal school, college, and university curricula and the best means of realizing its full value as a major element of educational work.

Supplementing the specific projects undertaken by member organizations or cooperating Government units, the conference will carry on an extended program of educational work involving general and special campaigns of public education.

The chairman of the conference, partly in that capacity and partly as head of the American Association of Museums, has personally taken an active part in the movement to establish museums of natural history in all national parks. The construction of such a museum in the Yosemite National Park, through funds appropriated by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, marks the first step in a constructive plan which ultimately contemplates branch museums in every national park in the country.

In its report, the committee on formulation of an educational program emphasizes the desirability of compiling a comprehensive list of out-of-doors activities. It was hoped that the series of requests to member organizations for copies of all their publications would result in the accumulation in the office of the conference of material which would permit the action recommended in section 3 of the committee's report, but unfortunately compliance with these requests has been only partial and the material available is not yet adequate to meet the specifications suggested by the committee.

Because of its primarily educational aspects, the proposal for the annual establishment of a recreation week by presidential and gubernatorial proclamations may best be discussed at this point. The multiplicity of special days and weeks has tended somewhat to bring this form of publicity into ridicule and disrepute, but the action proposed undoubtedly would have a considerable educational value. The executive committee has felt, however, that the presentation to the President and the governors of the several States of requests for the proclamation of a recreation week should be deferred until the conference, through the facts developed by its surveys, is better prepared to convincingly demonstrate the need for such action by citations of popular interest and approval.

The several recommendations involving questions under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, which were contained in the report of the committee on financial encouragement of outdoor recreation, were brought to the attention of the secretary, who, while expressing the most cordial support of the work of the conference, found himself unable to act affirmatively upon the recommendations, without further authority from Congress. In this connection he remarked that the conscience fund in the Treasury is not as large as is commonly supposed.

It is quite desirable that the most effective and acceptable principles and methods for financing the various forms of outdoor recreation be formulated at an early date so that agencies considering the establishment or extension of recreation systems may secure full and dependable information on the financial phases of their prob-

lems. The merits and demerits of bond issues; the influence of park and playground systems upon the value of surrounding realty; the feasibility of securing the use of privately owned properties for playground purposes in ways not requiring large cash outlays, as, for example, by donation, lease, or through tax or other concessions; the determination of forms of recreation for which the participant properly should pay, are examples of questions upon which further information is needed. The Russell Sage Foundation, through its regional plan committee of New York City and its environs, having studied these questions in a local way, is now considering an extension of their study, on behalf of the conference, to the wider national field, using the expert services at the disposal of the foundation. This generous contribution to the work of the conference places it in a position to promptly and effectively accomplish a constructive piece of work.

The work of surveying and classifying the outdoor recreational resources of the United States is well under way. Appropriations to cover the cost of three surveys have been made by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, as follows: For survey of national parks, forests, etc., \$15,000; for survey of State parks, forests, etc., \$12,500; and for survey of county and municipal parks and playgrounds, \$53,200, a total of \$80,700. The only broad class of lands and waters which the foregoing surveys will not cover are those in private ownership, for while the private lands intermingled amongst the National or State properties will be reported on in connection with the survey of those properties, there will be enormous areas upon which data will not be compiled. The suggestion has been made that the conference itself, working in cooperation with State forestry and game departments and associations, initiate the preliminary study of the private lands.

A number of other important surveys are also under way. One is the survey of migratory wild-fowl conditions by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, now almost completed. Another by the same bureau is a survey of the wild life refuges. A survey of natural preserves, in which plant life is maintained in unaltered condition for botanical study and the fauna are undisturbed, is being made by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Analysis of the situation relating to game and fur-bearing animals quickly demonstrated that the outstanding requirements in that field are the enactment by Congress of the migratory bird refuge bill and the Alaska game law bill. There was reason to believe that the aggressive presentation of other proposals would simply result in conflict and confusion, reacting against success. Aside from the measures referred to, the only projects proposed by the conference are the surveys of wild life refuges and of legislation and administration to which reference is made elsewhere.

Two strongly appealing projects to which the conference may well give its future support are the movements for the creation of better winter range conditions for the Yellowstone elk herds and for the preservation of the remaining herds of prong-horn antelope.

The Conference of American Raw Fur Traders, held in Washington last October under the auspices of the National Association of the Fur Industry, marked the beginning of a movement for the



better conservation of our fur resources apparently deserving of the fullest support and encouragement by this conference.

There has been a widespread distribution of the proceedings of the first conference amongst the State game departments and State and local game associations. In return the conference has received a very fine collection of reports, membership lists, and other literature so that our information regarding game activities is much more complete than that for any other branch of outdoor recreation.

Every paragraph of Resolution VIII relating to fish is rich in constructive suggestion, but the question of ways and means is complicated. While the subject is national in its importance, the power of exclusive action rests largely with the States, and there is a wide diversity of individual interests. The most effective thing that could be done would be to have the entire subject studied by Congress as a preliminary to the enactment of laws providing for equitable and constructive cooperation with the States in fish propagation and protection as far and as fast as the States shaped their respective codes on the subject to meet established present-day requirements. Thus far the conference has been inactive on this subject and there is no report of progress to be made.

Splendidly effective work in bird protection is now being carried on by the National Association of Audubon Societies and its wide array of affiliated organizations, and the several sportsmen's organizations of national scope are working constructively on questions relating to game birds. The field is so well covered that further study by the conference will be necessary to avoid the unwise duplication of activities now well under way.

It develops that a survey of existing wild parks has been made by one of the ecological societies, but the desirability of carefully determining all such areas and of encouraging their establishment in other regions is so evident that the Bureau of Plant Industry plans, at the request of the conference, to make a careful check and extension of available data. Another survey or study which the bureau will make will be that of State legislation for the protection of plants and flowers from vandalism and ruthless destruction, with intent to evolve by such study the sound basic principles of law which all States should adopt.

The bill for the national arboretum and botanical park is in the hands of a special committee appointed by the several organizations most directly interested, which has revised the previous measure and has had it introduced in Congress by Senator Pepper and Representative Luce. The Garden Club of America has been actively pressing the matter. This conference will lend its aid at such time as it effectively may do so, but thus far has done nothing but express its approval of the measure.

It is not necessary to await the results of the proposed survey of public lands to determine the need for permanently preserving to the people of the United States the public lands chiefly valuable for purposes of outdoor recreation which are now subject to private appropriation or occupancy; nor the need for some form of regulation under which the 175,000,000 acres of unreserved and unappropriated public domain may be protected from forms of use destructive of its reasonable value for wild life production and out-

door recreation. A bill authorizing the President to create national recreation areas has been drafted and submitted to the heads of the General Land Office and the Forest Service who, with certain suggested amendments, have approved it. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have been formally advised that this conference approves in principle some form of regulation of the public domain which will conserve inherent values for game production and recreation, and hopes that the two departments will agree upon a measure which the conference may support. The general conclusions of the first conference as expressed in resolutions and committee reports have, of course, been brought to the attention of all departments concerned.

In the matter of State parks, forests, and other lands, the first practicable step is the survey of present facilities and analysis of future needs. By the end of the coming year, the conference will be in a position to offer very definite recommendations to every State.

At the last election, two States, New York and Oregon, voted on the question of bond issues for the extension of State park and forest systems. The executive committee of the conference, at its meeting of September 17, passed a resolution indorsing the two park programs. That of New York State, involving a total of \$15,000,000 passed by an unprecedented majority of almost 1,000,000. Unfortunately, no information has been received as to the action taken in Oregon.

The pollution and drainage of our waterways has attained the proportions of a double-barreled menace not only to natural beauty, to wild life, and to wholesome recreation, but to public health and prosperity as well. While it is in some degree justified by social and economic considerations, it does in many cases constitute a needless disregard of public welfare which should be checked by concerted action. In this conference, more than in any other affiliated group, are gathered together the great array of public interests most subject to injury by unrestrained pollution or drainage of waterways, but here also are other organizations prepared to develop the economic aspects which in some circumstances justify one form of alteration or the other. We have an admirable opportunity to work out two vitally important problems in thoroughly constructive ways. The subjects are of such transcendent importance that the creation of two standing committees to act upon them would be well worth while.

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1924, Public 238, provides that the Secretary of War shall ascertain what polluting substances are being deposited in the navigable waters of the United States, or into nonnavigable waters connecting with the navigable waters, to such an extent as to endanger or interfere with navigation or commerce upon such navigable waters or the fisheries therein, and to report the results to Congress not later than June 7, 1926. The study is now under way and when completed should constitute a survey of all waters of the country except those draining into the Great Basin. The instructions issued to the district engineers of the War Department call for a preliminary report of May 1, 1925.

Apparently there should be a companion survey of drainage conditions; partly historical so as to determine the extent to which

drainage has hitherto been justified by the social and economic returns; partly to determine the extent to which future drainage operations will yield affirmative or negative results when viewed in the light of net public good. The advisory council may well consider the desirability of arranging for such a survey.

The waterways of the country afford one form of outdoor recreation too often unappreciated, namely, canoeing and boating. If the streams and canals were as carefully logged and mapped as the highways and if detailed information as to portages, locks, connecting points, rules, rates, supply points, camps, hotels, etc., were available, the rare opportunities for wholesome outdoor life and travel offered by our river systems would be more generally appreciated and enjoyed. The encouragement of such forms of sport would create a much better public understanding of our problems of pollution and of the true proportions of a national program of river and harbor development. Any organization which by popularization of canoeing and boating will develop the recreational and educational possibilities of our inland waterways will merit the hearty support of the conference.

The consular officers of the United States have been instructed by the State Department to forward any governmental publications relating to the development of physical training, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation, which they may be able to obtain without cost. This carries out one recommendation in the resolution on international relations.

The recommendation regarding the consummation of migratory-bird treaties with the countries in the Pan American Union is before the State Department, which has indicated its disinclination to act except at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture is now giving careful thought to the question.

Just what should be done to make special provisions for foreigners in American schools for recreation is uncertain. The one practicable thing to do would be to endow one or more scholarships for the purpose, or work out a system of interchanges either of students or instructors in outdoor recreation from other countries. No action to this end has yet been taken.

To date the officers of the conference in conducting its activities have been almost wholly dependent upon the proceedings of the first conference as the basis of plans and programs. In its endeavors to function constructively in the interests of its member organizations and of the general public, the conference should have frequent recommendations and suggestions from its member organizations, since in no other way can its officers proceed with any assurance that the conference is working toward the most desirable objectives or along the most desirable lines.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. George Scott, the treasurer, who was here this morning, had to leave this afternoon for Chicago. I believe you have his report, Mr. Secretary. I will ask Mr. Kneipp to read Mr. Scott's financial report.

### REPORT OF TREASURER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The maintenance of the simplest executive organization consistent with the purposes of the conference and the use, so far as possible, of the facilities available to the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation, which may appropriately be used for the work of this conference without appreciable expense, still leaves the minimum amount required to carry on the work as \$15,000 per year. The principal duty of the treasurer and chairman of the finance committee to date has been to raise the money necessary to finance our work.

At the first meeting of the executive committee sums were pledged by individual members sufficient to permit the immediate initiation of executive work. As a second step it was decided to organize a finance committee through which to secure additional funds from individual contributors interested in movements such as that represented by the conference. Membership on the finance committee was accepted by Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, of New York City; Mr. Paul J. Kalman, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. John B. Miller, of Los Angeles, Calif.; and Mr. D. D. Walker, jr., of St. Louis, Mo. Efforts are being made to have men in other sections accept membership on the finance committee so that a much wider field may be covered. In proposing committee membership to the gentlemen named, \$1,000 has been suggested as the amount for which each might assume responsibility. The results from this campaign to date will follow. In view of the many competitive demands presented to the relatively small number of men who customarily contribute to movements of this kind the responses are very encouraging indeed. Our organization is a new one about which relatively little is generally known. It has not been in existence long enough to have received the recorded indorsement and approval of the established reference agencies to which large contributors quite generally turn for information as to the merit of movements soliciting public support. Under the circumstances, the probability that the next bulletin of the National Information Bureau (Inc.) will list the conference as deserving of public support is a cause for congratulation.

As a feature of our financial campaign, our officers have brought the work of the conference to the attention of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the executive board of the memorial has appropriated the sum of \$5,000 toward the expenses of the conference for the current year to become available at the rate of \$1 for every \$2 derived from other sources. Of this sum, \$1,950 actually has been paid and the conference has now qualified for an additional payment of the \$1,075 not included in this report.

The statement of receipts and expenditures to November 30 is as follows:

#### RECEIPTS

Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.	\$1,000.00
George E. Scott, Chicago, Ill.	1,000.00
John Barton Payne, Washington, D. C.	500.00
George Shiras, 3d, Marquette, Mich.	250.00
Thomas H. Ince, Culver City, Calif.	100.00
J. Hudson Poole, Pasadena, Calif.	50.00
R. D. Clarke, Los Angeles, Calif.	100.00



E. P. Clark, Los Angeles, Calif.	\$100.00
W. L. Valentine, Los Angeles, Calif.	100.00
David Blankenhorn, Los Angeles, Calif.	50.00
Harry Chandler, Los Angeles, Calif.	50.00
M. H. Sherman, Los Angeles, Calif.	100.00
Lee A. Phillips, Los Angeles, Calif.	20.00
John B. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.	180.00
Douglas Fairbanks, Hollywood, Calif.	50.00
Cecil B. DeMille, Hollywood, Calif.	100.00
A. C. Balch, Los Angeles, Calif.	100.00
Hal E. Roach, Culver City, Calif.	50.00
Laura Spelman, Rockefeller Memorial, New York City	1,950.00
George F. Lindsay, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
Paul N. Myers, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
Thomas Irvine & Son, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
Louis W. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
G. H. Prince, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
Paul J. Kalman, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
Arthur Daniels Midland, Minneapolis, Minn.	50.00
A. A. McDonnell, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
George E. Scott, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
D. D. Walker, jr., St. Louis, Mo.	305.00
C. H. McMillan, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
Harry G. Wallace, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
A. W. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
F. O. Watts, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
H. F. Knight, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
Erwin P. Hiltz, St. Louis, Mo.	20.00
J. L. Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
A. C. Garrison, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
Edwin H. Stedman, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
A. C. Lueking, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
W. B. Dean, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
Malvern B. Clopton, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
C. S. Kennerly, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
T. T. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
L. R. Carter, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
George D. Fisher & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.	750.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>

## EXPENDITURES

Salary of secretary	\$2,514.42
Salary of office assistant	427.50
Office expenses	99.54
Postage and telegraph	83.43
Publicity	6.25
Printing	289.40
Travel	396.92
Miscellaneous expense	185.97
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>4,003.43</b>
Unobligated balance, Nov. 30	3,996.57
<b>Total receipts to date</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>

It has not thus far been necessary to appeal to our member organizations for assistance in meeting the financial needs of the conference, but it is obvious that voluntary contributions to the finances of the conference by member organizations whose budgets and constitutional limitations permit such contributions would greatly strengthen our appeals for financial support by nonaffiliated indi-

viduals and organizations. This thought is submitted for consideration by the council.

The community-chest movement, now widely extended, is in many instances designed to meet the requirements of movements such as that which this conference represents. It will be quite proper to solicit contributions from the community chests of many of the larger cities, and steps to that end will be taken.

With a reasonable degree of financial support from member organizations and community chests, plus that now received from other sources, the financial future of the conference seems reasonably well assured and we may, I think, plan our program with certainty that the funds required to carry it out will be available.

The American Security & Trust Co. of Washington, as assistant treasurer of the conference, receives all funds and makes all disbursements under a voucher system which completely safeguards the money of the conference and permits a fully adequate audit and control. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements is submitted directly to the treasurer at the end of each month by the assistant treasurer of the company, and copies are sent all other members of the executive committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we should have taken some action on the secretary's report. It was a very splendid report of Mr. Kneipp, and I will listen to a motion.

(It was duly moved and seconded that the report be adopted and appreciation extended to the secretary on its splendid preparation. The motion was unanimously adopted.)

The CHAIRMAN. I think we also should take some action on the splendid report from Mr. Scott.

(It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the council be extended to Mr. Scott in appreciation of his services. The motion was unanimously adopted.)

The CHAIRMAN. I don't know how many of the 17 special committees that were appointed at the last conference are prepared to make reports at this time. I am going to have Mr. Kneipp call the roll of these committees.

(The roll was called, and the only committee with a report to be presented was the committee on the correlation of activities other than Federal.)

Mr. HANMER. I have an informal report growing out of the conference of part of the membership of the committee. We were not able to get the whole committee together, as they live in widely separated parts of the country, but I am glad to turn over to the executive committee an informal report.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to discuss it with you later if I may. Would it not be a practical thing to discharge those committees, which as a matter of fact practically considered themselves discharged, either through having concluded their work at the previous conference or from the fact that their functions will be taken over, in part at least, by the four major committees mentioned this morning? If that is the pleasure of the conference, I suggest that a motion to discharge be in order. [Reads committee list.] This will leave in existence as committees of the old conference the following two, if my suggestions are carried out: relation of agencies other

than Federal and committee on pollution of waterways; Mr. Hanmer being chairman of the former and Doctor Ward of the latter. Both of these committees have matters in hand which they are proceeding to consider. Possibly Doctor Ward's committee would come in under one of the committees I mentioned this morning. I don't know which would be the best—whether drainage problems should come under wild life or under one of the other subjects—under land policies, for instance.

Doctor WARD. I think your idea is entirely appropriate and would aid greatly in this work. I am not at all certain as to exactly where the committee ought to be placed. I am sure the members would be glad to work wherever placed.

Mr. HANMER. With the appointment of the four committees this morning, the idea was to cover the field thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN. These four committees do not cover your field; you have a special assignment. These four committees are to be standing committees, permanent.

Mr. HANMER. Would it not be better to clean the slate entirely, and leave it to the advisory council to change personnel as it might think necessary? I think, with respect to our own committee, some changes would be necessary. Possibly Doctor Ward has some people who do not answer letters. Is that right?

Doctor WARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Possibly it would not be out of order to state that our secretary has also experienced considerable difficulty along this line. Probably it would be better to clean the slate.

Mr. HANMER. I move that the 17 original committees be discharged, and leave it fully in the hands of the council to arrange and appoint such committees as it deems best for reorganization purposes.

(The motion being seconded was unanimously adopted.)

(Thereupon the session adjourned.)

---

#### MORNING SESSION

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1924.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, at 10.35 o'clock a. m., in the assembly room, American Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. The greatest pleasure that can come to your chairman in connection with this meeting of the advisory council is to welcome in the name of the council its father, its friend, its well-wisher, the guider of its destinies, in the shape of Colonel Roosevelt, who so ably presided over the initial session of the conference last spring.

No further introduction is really necessary for the colonel. I think that we all ought to give him a real greeting. [Applause.]

#### ADDRESS OF COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Mr. Chairman, and members of the council, I want to thank you very much for your introduction. However, my position was largely that of the plug-ugly. I got advice and suggestions of men who

knew what the problem was, men whom I trusted, then I simply girded on my sword and endeavored to carry out their ideas. That was my only function.

Friends, I am truly proud of what you all have done. I don't know whether many of you know this or not, but there were many wisecracks around last year who shook their heads and said, "Roosevelt, this outdoor recreation can't succeed. It is too nebulous. It will never get anywhere. You can't get all of these people together. They won't team up. You will have nothing but dissension and troubles; won't get anywhere," but a number of us around here who are working to-day said, "No." We didn't agree with them. We thought that we had here one of the biggest ideas that has been developed in recent years, and we thought that where men and women were not actuated by selfish motives, but actuated simply by altruistic motives, where their desire was to serve, to serve the whole people, to serve an ideal, rather than simply to serve themselves, that those men and women would get together, would settle their differences and would strive for a common objective, and, by the Lord Harry, we were right.

That is why I am so proud of the meeting here to-day, because the meeting yesterday, the meeting to-day, and what you did at the first conference, and have done in the intervening time, clearly indicate the fact that this movement is not only practicable but that it is merely in its infancy; that we are going on, step by step, until we make of the original group here a force for good in the country which has seldom been equaled.

As I see it, the great thing that all of you here have done is this: You have dramatized outdoor recreation and conservation. You have brought it before the minds of the people in terms of humanity. The average person finds a good deal of difficulty, at times, in translating, let's say, the Audubon Society to little children unless you indicate clearly to them exactly how it is done.

This conference has dramatized that and has indicated to the people all over the country that outdoor recreation, conservation, all sports of that type which have to deal with outdoors are in their essence for the good of humanity, are in their essence character building of the first order.

It all comes down, in my mind, to a very simple proposition. All of us who are burdened with flocks of assorted children, or who have worked a lot with boys and girls, know that the most dangerous thing of all for boys and girls, and by the same token men and women, is an unfilled void—a vacuum. The carpet sweeper run over the carpet picks up whatever dust there is close to it regardless of what it may be. The little boy or little girl with a vacuum, by the same token, will pick up whatever may be close to them. Our problem is to provide them with the correct things to pick up when they have got that vacuum.

You take little Johnny Jones, or little Teddie Roosevelt, or whoever he may be, any one of the numerous tribe of Sheldons; if you don't provide that boy with something to do, he is going to hang around the corner drug store, or whatever answers for the corner drug store, and just think up devilment. We had a groom in my family, a colored groom, who took care of the hunters. And one



day I said, "How's Renown?" and he said, "Well, sir, that horse hasn't had anything to do except just stand around in that stall and naturally think up devilment."

Now, little boys will literally, naturally, think up devilment unless you give them something to take the place of that, and that is what we are doing; what we will do is to provide for little boys, little girls, and men and women from all over the country the right kind of recreation to fill the void, and instead of their leisure time being frittered away at best, or being detrimentally employed at worst, it will be beneficially employed, so that we are doing something that is of the first importance to the country, because we are building the character of the future generations.

Now, there is just one other thought I want to give before sitting down—while speeches are all very well in their way, we have work that is infinitely more important. I know that among some of our members there has been the feeling that we have not taken up sports—by that I mean football, baseball, or whatever it may be, sufficiently yet, and they question why we have not done it. It is a problem we had with us in the very beginning. In our very earliest meetings, before this conference was anything except a wish in a certain number of people's minds, we were discussing just that phase. We felt that we could not, until we got under way, attempt to cover too much ground at once. We felt that if we broadened our base at the very beginning we probably would never get much beyond the foundation. We did, however, feel that after we were under way, going, after the first or whatever it may be, three or four years, or two or three years—I don't know—had rolled by, and we were firmly grounded in our work, thoroughly recognized the country over, that then we might properly begin to coordinate and take up these other various phases of outdoor recreation.

Those are about the only thoughts I have to give to you to-day.

In closing I simply want to say that it has been the very greatest privilege possible to work, as I said before, with people who have no ulterior motives, who have no private ax to grind, all of whom have one thought, and one only, and that is public service, and as long as we keep that as the dominant note of our conference, just so long will we make a success in 90 per cent of the things we undertake. I want to congratulate you and thank you. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. We have certain items of business to dispose of, and I think the first one this morning is the report of the committee on by-laws.

Mr. GRINNELL. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, the committee on by-laws have gone over this draft as carefully as they could, and beg leave to submit it. Now, do you wish to have us detail the changes that have been made?

The CHAIRMAN. Ladies and gentlemen, I think the rough draft of the proposed by-laws was mailed some time ago to all of the members of the advisory council, and it was this draft that was placed in the hands of the committee on by-laws, so, unless there is objection, I would suggest that Doctor Grinnell just mention the changes that the committee has suggested in the draft rather than taking the time of the council to read the whole draft.

There is no objection to that procedure. I would ask Doctor Grinnell to mention the suggested changes.

Doctor GRINNELL. Mr. Chairman, in article 1 we have had added a section, section 3, reading in respect to the nature and purposes of the organization, that it shall be to foster the promotion of the most effective cooperation between the agencies represented by the membership and stimulate such action as will make available to the people of the Nation the fullest opportunity for wholesome out-of-door recreation, essential to their happiness, morale, physical, and moral welfare.

In section 1 there is a verbal change of no importance.

In article 4, section 1, the number of members of the executive committee has been changed from seven to nine. And two lines referring to vacancies on the executive committee and how they shall be filled have been elided.

In article 5 we have inserted in the second line, in the list of officers and employees, that the officers shall be a chairman, a vice chairman, two honorary vice chairmen—that is inserted—and so on.

Then there are some further verbal changes in article 6, section 3, a suggestion made by Mr. Lindboe, which I will read. [Reading:]

SEC. 3. At least once each fiscal year, upon dates to be determined by the executive committee, an examination and audit shall be made of the books, accounts, cash, and other property of the conference by a certified public accountant or trust company of recognized responsibility, to be designated by the executive committee for that purpose, and said public accountant or trust company shall report to the general council the results of such examination and audit. The fiscal year of the conference shall begin on May 1 and end on April 30 of the succeeding calendar year.

That is the last of the changes that we have made.

The CHAIRMAN. The adoption of the report is moved, I assume, by the committee on by-laws. Is that motion seconded?

(The motion was duly seconded.)

Mr. RYAN (representing the Catholic Boys' Brigade of the United States). I did not understand just what the by-laws committee has done with reference to that committee of one hundred. I have been somewhat interested in that.

The CHAIRMAN. The present advisory council, constituted as it is to-day, with any such additions as may be made, will continue to function until the next annual conference, which will be held some time in May. At that time there will be constituted a substitute body to the advisory council, which will be known as the general council. That council will consist of one member, delegated by each one of the constituent organizations. Each organization which is a member of this conference will have the right to designate a member of the general council. In addition to that, through nomination by a nominating committee, it may be possible to add a certain number of members of the general council at large. There are certain organizations that are rich in material, and there are certain men noted in the field of outdoor recreation who might not be named delegates of any particular organization, but who certainly should be counted in our council, and this arrangement will permit of their selection.

It has been duly moved by the by-laws committee, and seconded, that the by-laws as reported be adopted.

Mr. HORNADAY (Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund). Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question, prompted by my reading

of the first draft of the proposed by-laws. I regard the influence of this organization as a very valuable asset. I think that in campaign for the protection of outdoor recreation now, it is highly important that the executive officers of the organization should be clothed with power which enables them to act immediately in all emergencies that may arise in which the influence of this organization would be valuable.

I am a believer in facilitating quick action in emergencies, because a great many emergencies now do arise in this connection, and we only meet annually, and in case an emergency does arise, I would like to ask you, sir, if the by-laws as they now lie before you do really clothe the executive officers of the organization with the power to deliver the full influence of this organization quickly and forcefully in any such emergencies that may arise.

The CHAIRMAN. We had a letter from you, Doctor Hornaday, making that suggestion, and your suggestion was incorporated in this draft, providing that the executive committee should be given that general power.

Doctor Hornaday wrote a very interesting letter on the subject, and that was given consideration by our executive committee, and that is why that change was made in the last draft.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any further discussion? If not, I will call for the question. All those in favor of the adoption of the by-laws say aye; opposed no. It is unanimously carried.

You noticed by the terms of the by-laws that the by-laws committee reported in favor of the election of two honorary vice chairmen.

I recognize Mr. Chapman.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Chairman, I nominate for honorary vice chairman Dr. George Bird Grinnell and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.]

(The nominations were numerously seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard the nominations.

(It was duly moved and seconded that the nomination be closed, and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Doctor Grinnell and Colonel Roosevelt.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

The CHAIRMAN. I therefore declare Doctor Grinnell and Colonel Roosevelt elected honorary vice chairmen. [Applause.]

Doctor Grinnell arose and acknowledged the honor and was applauded.

Colonel ROOSEVELT. I am going to say just two words now; in the first place, I can't tell you how much I appreciate the honor, and, in the second place, it is a perfect delight for me to serve with Doctor Grinnell. When I was knee high to a grasshopper I read, and it was one of the books that influenced my early life, Black Foot Lodge Tales, which were written by the said gentleman there. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, due to the second Tuesday in November, I have just been given what you might term an involuntary holiday. That means that I will be free to help this conference, or any of you individually, and that I will have a great deal more time than I had before, and I certainly hope that all, or any of you, will call on me at any time when I can be of assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. The involuntary holiday, which we all regret, I think is going to prove a blessing in disguise.

Recalling the proceedings at the last meeting of the national conference in the spring, your officers and executive committee were elected at that time by the national conference to serve until the first meeting of the advisory council, which is this meeting, and at this time I shall appoint a committee on nomination to bring in their report this afternoon. The nominating committee can bring in their report, and if there are any further nominations desired they can be made from the floor. I appoint on that committee Mr. Moore, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Scott.

I call on the committee on finance for its report.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, your finance committee, after meeting three times in rather prolonged sessions, beg leave to present this, our report:

Realizing the pronounced opportunities for increased service and additional public recognition of the efforts of the various citizen organizations through their connection with the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation we feel that it should be the duty and pleasure of such organizations to provide financially for the expenses of the office of the conference.

Your committee, therefore, recommends that each organization connected with the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation provide annually for its support such funds as they may be in position to contribute or secure, and that the executive committee be asked by the advisory council to advise each affiliated organization the amount it should contribute or secure.

Members of the committee: T. Gilbert Pearson, chairman; W. C. Gregg, Edmund Seymour, Carlos Avery, Charles Lathrop Pack, Lester F. Scott, D. C. Mills, Barrington Moore, and Gustave T. Lindboe.

The CHAIRMAN. You move the adoption of that report, Mr. Pearson?

Mr. PEARSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that report seconded?

(The report was duly seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any discussion?

(The question was put and the motion was agreed to).

Upon presentation of this report there was some discussion thereof followed by its adoption, after which the attending representatives of certain of the participating organizations pledged cash contributions to the work of the conference as follows:

National Association of Audubon Societies.....	\$250
Amateur Athletic Union.....	250
Playground & Recreational Association of America.....	250
National Association of the Fur Industry.....	250
Lewis and Clark Club of Pittsburgh.....	250
Amateur Trapshooting Association.....	250
American Association of Museums.....	250
American Game Protective Association.....	100
Camp Fire Girls of America.....	250
National League of Wild Life Photographers.....	250
American Bison Society.....	100
Permanent Wild Life Protective Fund.....	100
American Society of Landscape Architects.....	100
National Ski Association.....	100
National Geographic Society.....	250
Boone & Crockett Club.....	250
National Arts Club.....	250

Total amount pledged at meeting..... 3,500



Representatives of other organizations, with constitutional requirements for prior authorization by the governing body, announced their intention to bring the question of contributions to the work of the conference before their governing bodies for approval.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I think that we ought to devote the balance of the morning to hearing from the various men who have come here from a distance on the subject of how they can help the conference, how their organization can help the conference, and how the conference can help their organization.

I recognize Miss Ruth Perkins, representing the Young Women's Christian Association.

MISS PERKINS. The Young Women's Christian Association has 3 national camps and about 180 local camps, and the number is increasing very rapidly year by year. At present our commission has just started to make a study of what these camps should do. Together with that survey, there is another work on the education of appreciations, which includes very many of the things that have been discussed with regard to recreation in this conference.

The thing that is being asked of the national camps is that they shall be centers for the training of leaders and for the demonstration of programs, which might in turn be used by this rapidly growing number of camps. I think at that point we might cooperate in work of this organization.

It seems to me that in our national camps we could provide education which would lead the young people who come to them all during the summer to an appreciation of the wild life of this country through the opportunities of recreation and education which will enable them to use the leisure time which they have. Many of the young people who come to our camps are young industrial workers, who are having an increasing amount of leisure. We would like, if we might, to be able to call upon various organizations represented here to help us in providing, through the camps, such education.

It would seem that we might all over the country extend into the associations in communities—rural, town, industry—an appreciation of the meaning of the outdoors, the use of the outdoors, an increased skill in being at home there and also teach a lesson to the young people of the country in the conservation of the life of this country. We would also like to use the camps to carry on the kind of education that would interest them.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Perkins, I think that is perfectly splendid, and if you will represent the Y. W., or if you desire to designate some one who will represent the Y. W., you will be asked to serve on the committee that will be organized for the purpose of further study of nature study in camps. That committee is soon to be organized.

MISS PERKINS. We have found it very difficult to get that kind of nature study, to get people who are qualified to carry it into the camp life.

The CHAIRMAN. There are going to be several schools started—one that I know of in the next year or so. There will be given nature studies in the field camps of instruction, where teachers—school-teachers and others—will be qualified to go in the summer time for a month's course, live in the camps themselves and receive instructions under competent instructors, as to how to take groups out into the field and tell them about nature, the trees, and all of the things which

they see, which will help to produce some trained workers in this field.

So, as a very concrete suggestion, I think the conference can bring the different associations together in this common enterprise, that it can be submitted to all of the representatives of the various organizations interested in that particular field to work out that problem. We will try to do that.

Mr. CARL V. SCHRADER (representing the American Physical Education Association). That will be taken up in the committee meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; in the committee meetings.

Mr. KIRBY. May I say, Mr. Chairman, if it is worth saying, that about a year ago it was my pleasure and privilege to help in the preservation of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, against the rays of light which were fast destroying the pigments in the writing on those valuable docketts. They are now placed in a wonderful case in the Library of Congress where all can see and read them.

For that reason yesterday I spent the noon hour in looking over the many valuable documents and maps in the State, War, and Navy Building.

There I found, among others, the original ratification by the 13 States of the Constitution of the United States, books, maps, a mass of material which I am sure would sell for anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 if the people were called upon to compete for it.

Then, Mr. Chairman, there were maps or surveys made practically a generation and a half ago, and they have served but little good, perhaps hidden away, and going to rack and ruin as they are. I just came from this meeting, where we had been talking about surveys, and the thought came to me that we must be very careful lest our surveys meet a similar fate.

It is all very easy to have surveys made, difficult in the task, but easy in the planning, but after they are made what are we going to do with them. And that is the suggestion that I am taking a few minutes of our valuable time to speak to you about this morning, because I am an old man in this sort of thing. We in New York have quite a library of books on sports, outdoor and indoor athletics and the like, much of them splendid volumes that have had practically no circulation. We must not be like that. After our surveys are made we must see to it that they get into the hands not merely of the very few who are pleased to read them and who say, "Yes; I believe this, or I don't believe that," but, in the hands of the people generally, because that is what we are here for, not merely to please ourselves and to tell of our reminiscences, or to plan for our vacations, but to plan for the vacations and the leisure time, for the active millions of people whom Mr. Hoover so pointedly spoke of yesterday.

That brings us to the point of publishing the information, and getting it before the boys and girls, and the men and women, in our great cities. They know little about the thousand and one opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation which are really at their back door, and our great difficulty is to get these boys and girls, and men and women, the information which they should have. They haven't the ingenuity of many others. They do not know the

central office to go to; they do not know where to go, or who to go to or what they want. It is our office to correlate this information and devise ways and means of getting it to the people.

Within the past month, I was called into consultation by one of our sport publishing houses, and the head said to me, "For the Lord's sake, tell us how to stop this deluge of books on similar subjects. Can't those working on the subject get together—isn't there some way of indicating to these various organizations the necessity of getting together and having these hundred and more volumes that we are having sent in here published in only one volume?" "Well," I said, "I don't know."

Mr. Chairman, here is my suggestion: We are here making surveys. We are here with all of our general books on those subjects, and we have all of these books that we can bring together, which will give us the information.

We want to bring this information together and publish it at the minimum cost, perhaps even by the gross, and get it into the hands of the people, this mass of information that we already have, and will get, and in some way use this as an opening to all of the information, not only that we want them to have, but that they themselves want to have, to the end that they may enjoy the outdoors, the sunshine, and the open better than they now do.

Mr. MANNING. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that what we want, is to lay out this matter in such a way that we can put it into a pamphlet and publish it in the children's papers, as well as in the papers that are read by the men and women, and let them know what opportunities they have, as a result of the active work on the part of this association.

Miss BOGGS. The Bureau of Commercial Economics, as our chairman knows, has now put four lecturers into the field, who are going all over the United States showing motion pictures of outdoor life, and further than that, any information that they may have gathered by surveyors. This is given in a two-page leaflet, with four pages, that they can read. The bureau will be very glad to send not only all over the United States, but all through the Latin-American countries, and through Canada information pertaining to their countries.

Mr. ALLEN CHAMBERLAIN (representing the Appalachian Mountain Club). I do not wish to interrupt any possible discussion of the thought brought out by Mr. Kirby, but I have to leave for the Capitol for an interview at once. I would like to have a few minutes before I leave, to say why I think the Appalachian Mountain Club would like to ask this conference for assistance.

I have no notion of the Appalachian Mountain Club joining forces with this conference merely because it is getting something out of it. It is a reasonably public-spirited body, and Mr. Manning is one of our valued members, and I have no doubt that there may be others here belonging to that organization.

There are a lot of things that stand for the national rather than the local or regional project—the forests. You can look to the Appalachian Club as having a very considerable influence toward the creation of the national forests on this side of the country. It has been helpful, I think, in many national matters all over the country. That by way of egotistical expression of the greatness of my organization.



But there is a distinct regional movement which needs assistance from this body right now, not for the benefit of the Appalachian Mountain Club—and, it is not a movement that originated with the Appalachian Mountain Club. I will speak of that projected trail or footway for pedestrians along the Appalachian range, from Katahdin in Maine to the southernmost end of the range. As I say, that project did not originate with the Appalachian Mountain Club, but it is being promoted very earnestly by Mr. Benton MacKaye, who is present this morning representing the American Institute of Architects committee on that subject.

But that project is not a dream. It is already a part of the drama, but it needs active support from various organizations that have influence in the various localities through which that trail is designed to go. We have got a lot of the links of that trail already completed, and actually being used by tens of thousands of pedestrians every year. And the automobilists, I am sure, appreciate the taking of the pedestrians off of the highways. We do not as pedestrians particularly appreciate that in the automobilists, but we do want their cooperation in getting this trail completed, and I am positive that the automobilists want us to get this trail completed, because I know that they do not want to hit us, and they have to keep their eyes wide open all of the time for pedestrians on the road, for fear they will kill us.

Therefore, I think that we ought to have cooperation between the pedestrian organizations, and automobile organizations, and they, the automobile organizations ought to help us get this footway completed. We hope, with the assistance of the constituent bodies of this organization from all over the country and with your help, that we will get it completed as early as possible, and that we will have this trail upon the map.

The State of Massachusetts only last year made its people contribute toward the extension of that Appalachian Trail. Its legislature passed an act empowering its commission of conservation to acquire easements and fee title in lands along the crest of the Berkshire Hills from the Vermont line to the Connecticut line on the course laid down by the Institute of Architects committee for this trail. The Appalachian Trail committee, and the commission on conservation, with the assistance of the Appalachian Club, especially their assistance in Berkshire, are already at work in securing, as far as may be, promises of rights of way from Mount Greylock to Mount Everett, the dome of the Berkshires.

If all others will please help to put other links on the ground, that will be the greatest help you can give the Appalachian Mountain Club in its program.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask Mr. Chamberlain whether it would be possible to have a branch of the trail run to the Allegheny State Park in western New York, have a trail run along the southern border of New York State and connect up with the Appalachian Trail system? If there is anything that we can do to further the whole scheme of connecting up the Allegheny State Park with it we would like to do it.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. There are 2,000 miles of trails in the various States in New England. Then, on Long Island, there are about



400 miles of bridle paths. That is all owned by the States. I do not think that the public realizes that.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the view of the council in respect to treating this trail, and these bridle paths as highways in the proposed highway survey which we have been talking about? Aren't they real highways?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They are. The State of Vermont recognizes them as highways.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me suggest that you put that down in the minutes for your agenda.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I attended a very interesting meeting of the Lake Champlain Association the other day, and I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that they are very much interested in the Green Mountain Trail. They want to see that trail completed through the top of the Green Mountains. It is a wonderful thing to go over the top of the Green Mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. We heard last night Mr. Seton, and I am sure that we will be glad to hear him again to-day.

Mr. ERNEST THOMPSON SETON (representing the Woodcraft League of America). The Woodcraft League is a very large loose organization, in point of numbers, much larger than most other organizations. It has a very small headquarters, but a great many local headquarters, so that its weight is not equal to its membership. However, I do not propose to tell you about that.

I want to make a suggestion on the line of this trail.

I was in Boston four years ago, and they called a conference of the leaders at the Y. There were about 100 leaders there, and knowing that I had a large experience among the camp organizations of young people, they put up to me this question: Why is it that all of the young people leave at 16 or 17 at most? How can we hold them after that?

I felt that I was in a very ticklish position, to be called upon to criticize the representatives of the various other organizations. I felt that to criticize the other organizations would have been a mistake instead of a contribution.

Now, I go every year to dozens of camps. I visit woodcraft camps, Y. M. C. A. camps, and other camps, all kinds of camps. And they are all glad to get the message from the other side.

I have found camps, where the boys went, where they were sitting around, from 7 o'clock in the morning until dark with nothing to do. I have found all kinds of boredom. It was not the fault of the boys. It was the fault of leaders. The leader did not know any better. They have not had any kind of training. That is what we are here now for, to find out.

Now, as an adjunct to the trail, which is essential, I want to put on record the claim of the value of the council ring, the old council a hundred thousand years old, reviving the thing our ancestors did.

The key to the whole situation is no doubt national.

The next thing is roads to get there. That is where the roads will come in. Having done that—the value of the council ring is to establish it by the fire where they can enjoy the magic of the camp fire, where they can see something better, see the old trees of the forests, see the falling snow, and all that. And I think the simple, concrete, inexpensive way of doing it is to establish in each park a

council near the trail. It will be a valuable thing to all of the groups that are not organized that are going there to partake once more of the magic of the camp fire.

Doctor REDDEN (representing the American Red Cross). In the first place if we are going to give the outdoors to the working people, to the individuals who work, you have got to have an organization big enough to do it. No single organization is big enough. No single organization other than an organization such as this council can do it. Now, your chairman yesterday said this is not an administrative council. We want you to go on and do the fighting, and I just want to say to you, as a member of the Red Cross, we are ready to assist you in any way that we can, in your efforts to get the people out where they can enjoy the fresh air of the outdoors.

Now, you can have literally all kinds of things to do, you can have fine surveys, and let them remain always. You have got to have a practical, humanizing way of suiting that stuff to the children before they will get it.

Now, we members of the organization, have the duty of going into the schools and into the Y. M. C. A., and other groups of children, and showing them the sort of things which you are preparing to do. What we are doing is offering our services. We are not trying, in offering our services, to get something. We want to get at this in the most human way. We have 6,500,000 school children enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. We furnish them two publications in the form of magazines, and through those publications we try to do things. Now, if you people have something to say that you think that you can say through those magazines, we will be glad to have you do it. The Junior Red Cross calendar goes to every school, and that furnishes a sourceful program for healthful and outdoor things for the school children out in the rural communities. Do you know that the school children in the rural communities need this outdoor information perhaps a little more than some of us in the big cities? That is the machinery we have, and we offer it to you.

Moreover, the more you aim to increase outdoor traffic, with this outdoor movement, the use of the public highways, and the like, the more you increase these hazards to the people going out there. According to the statistics there were 17,000 automobile deaths, and 2,000,000 people involved in automobile accidents last year, which simply indicates the problem.

Now, we have another bit of machinery that is teaching first aid, and we offer that to you. We just want to spread out that instruction as to first aid so that every individual who goes out into the camp will know what to do. He can not carry a doctor with him, and after all if he is going to have any care at all it has got to be from within and his intelligence. We have that something which is different, and we want to help you, and we want you to help us. We want to be a cooperation unit in putting that thing over.

We are particularly interested in the streams and waterways. From the time of the old swimming pool up to the present time, youngsters like to get out and swim, and we are interested in that. So we are interested all of the way long. We have a program, it just happens, in life-saving, and in teaching children to swim. In this program we have about 5,000 demonstration instructors, that

hold institutes, and are trying in that way to get all of the children in condition, and teach them to swim, teaching canoeing, and boating, and all of that sort of thing, safety first, and all of that.

Now, the slogan of the Junior Red Cross is "Fitness for service," and the slogan of the Red Cross is "I serve." In any way we can help you, if there is any way, and we know there is, in putting over the conservation of health for humanity, and the individual, we are ready to give that help. And we want you to cooperate with us in the use of machinery that is already set up. [Applause.]

Mr. ENGLISH (representing the National Education Association). I just want to say that I represent 14,000 school-teachers as members of the National Education Association, and we have a magazine that is sent out to all of them, a magazine which goes out to 14,000 important members of our citizenship that are interested in the program of conservation. I do not think that there is anybody that is more interested in these subjects than the school-teachers of this country, and it is a pleasure for them to fulfill those duties.

I won't go into details, but I want to say in a word, in the quickest possible way, we are all working in the same interest, and we can reach out to the schools, and carry the message which you may have to tell along these lines, a message which may be of value. We can offer you a concrete organization. It is an organization composed of those who devote their lives and their time in the interest of the childhood of America, and I am quite sure that the work that this organization is doing is being done in the best possible way.

Mr. BROWN. I think this organization might be interested in one or two things we, who are promoting municipal recreation, are at present finding ourselves almost in a general agreement upon.

In the first place, the trend is very marked in our municipalities for outdoor sports, especially with regard to winter sports. That has spread very rapidly; especially is that so in some of the foreign cities.

In Chicago, for example, the board of education and the playground body has undertaken a new work. Last winter, for instance, we took up the sport of snow sculpturing. The snow was put on frames and the children molded those forms, and some of them were works of art, which were judged by artists, Mr. Lorado Taft and others. One boy made an elephant about 8 feet high attacked by a couple of wolves. It was very real. There were other things, like the heads of lambs and various groups around a fireplace, tenting and camping, and things of that sort on every one of the public-school playgrounds, 64 in number. That was undertaken last year.

There is one other thing I think that will be encouraging. I have just devised on the south side a scheme of voting, which I placed on 155 specific activities, and, using 38,000 ballots, asked the children who use the different playgrounds of the city to indicate those things which they enjoyed, and they indicated those things out of that number which they preferred.

The thing that I wanted to bring to you was this: One of the indoor games or indoor sports that the girls and young women wanted was basket ball. That came first. After that followed in succession skating, swimming, and hiking; dancing was last, and the movie was something like twentieth, on the list.



Now, gentlemen, we have a trend that is making itself manifest—the type of cooperation with the Red Cross and its agencies. We have the skiing organization, and the trail organization, and things of that sort which bring to us an opportunity. And I am sure you will find that these recreation organizations are wrestling with these problems which affect the life of the people of the large cities, and you will find that the people will avail themselves of these opportunities for recreation in an increasing measure.

Dr. P. L. RICKER (representing the Botanical Society of America). Mr. Chairman, there are two phases of the work that I would like to comment upon. There is a very great increase in the interest all over the country in protecting the rare and wild flowers of the country, which are being rapidly exterminated. This program is being taken up very largely all over the country. Laws are being asked for to protect these flowers. Unfortunately very few of the laws are very well enforced. I believe, from what campaign work has been done, that while laws may be desirable to get hardened offenders, the educational part of the program, particularly in the schools, will get much bigger results than we will ever get by laws.

The executive council has asked two Government agencies to make surveys, one of wild-life preserves and another of preserves for plants. Those two agencies overlap in every respect. Every wild-life preserve, whether for fish and game, or whether for flowers, is a potential agency for both, and in addition for forest reserves, and all three have got to be considered together.

The camps in the country have been calling for help as to what flowers need protection. Of course, there are a few conspicuous examples. The main question has been, "What flowers can we pick," and a general list has been prepared, containing considerably over a hundred flowers fairly common throughout the country that can be picked freely with practically no danger of extermination. One of our Maine park committees, a year ago this summer, placed posters urging the protection of wild flowers, and there are 1,200 camps in the State of Maine. Not all of these are large camps; many of them doubtless are small camps. But it shows the opportunity for strengthening this work in every State.

The Junior Red Cross is taking an article on wild flower protection in the April or May number every spring that we can furnish them. We can not write everything in that article that we would like to write, but we are certain that we can do a great deal if the other organizations will help us out. We can also furnish illustrations for many of them.

In the fall work we have stressed particularly the protection of the Christmas trees and urged their cultivation.

The Woodcraft League was asked to cooperate in the distribution of seals, which are being put out all over the eastern part of the United States. There are doubtless many other organizations that will be glad to cooperate in the distribution of all literature of an educational value over our entire field. We are getting hundreds of replies and hundreds of requests for seals and posters, people asking what they can do to help, and I am sure that in the nature study program of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. much of it will be of immense help.



In addition to the 1,200 camps that I have referred to as having been furnished with these posters last summer in Maine, there is a considerable number of camps all of the way from Maine to North Carolina that have been supplied.

We have about 12 chapters conducting this work, more or less experienced—mostly less—but it is increasing each year, and we hope next year to increase the agencies that will be able to give effective cooperation on this nature study program on all outdoor camps.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that the executive committee will profit by what has been said here to-day.

If it meets with the approval of the executive committee, your secretary requests all of the organizations connected with this conference to send to our central office here in Washington such of their publications—serials or otherwise—as may be connected with the work of this conference, so they will be on file in the offices of this conference and subject to such examination as visiting members may care to make.

Mr. RYAN. I won't be able to be here this afternoon. Father Killian, who is chief commissioner of the Catholic Boys' Brigade of the United States, has asked me to read this report which is very brief:

The Catholic Boys' Brigade of the United States was founded in 1916 and extends from coast to coast. It has a membership of over 20,000, mostly under-privileged boys distributed over 28 States. It is one of the largest social organizations of boys, the New York metropolitan district having nearly 6,000 boys in 58 branches.

The brigade is a semimilitary organization, an outdoor as well as an indoor movement. Its outdoor activities consist in playground work, hikes, outings, and camping. Several large camps are operated in different parts of the country by dioceses, individual branches, or camp associations. All boys who were able to attend camp were provided for during last summer. Nearly every Sunday and holiday, as far as the weather permitted, outings were held. It is impossible to give an estimate of the large number of boys who took part in them, frequently several hundred at a time. As a rule the public parks and outing spots in the neighborhood of cities were selected for outings and hikes. For boys unable to attend camp, swimming parties were organized. The indoor activities of the brigade consist in games, sports, athletics, and educational features.

The CHAIRMAN. I will say that one of the camp sites in the Alleghany State parks—I assume that is associated with you—Camp Turner, has been one of the most successfully operated camps in western New York.

(A recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m. of the same day.)

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1924.

The conference reassembled, pursuant to the taking of a recess, at 2.25 p. m., Mr. Hamlin, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Inasmuch as the committee on program is not quite ready to report, we might dispose of some other items of business.

I have the names of the following organizations that have applied for membership in the national conference, and I assume that each one of them would then appoint their members on the advisory council: The Amateur Trap Shooting Association, the United So-

ciety of Christian Endeavor, the American Gymnastic Union, the American Nature Study Society, and the International Skating Union.

Has anybody got any additions they would like to suggest? I think, however, we really ought to wait for organizations to apply rather than just to elect them when they haven't applied.

I submit this list, gentlemen, for your consideration.

Lieutenant Commander BRETT. May I ask if the Military Order of Foreign Wars is not there? I think they have made application.

The CHAIRMAN. We will add to the list the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Shall we vote on the organizations separately? The first one on the list is the Amateur Trap Shooting Association.

A DELEGATE. I move that we vote on them collectively, Mr. Chairman.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions with regard to any of the other organizations? I will read them again:

The Amateur Trap Shooting Association, the American Gymnastic Union, the American Nature Study Society, the International Skating Union, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The motion has been made and seconded that these organizations be admitted to membership in the national conference.

(The question was put and unanimously adopted.)

The CHAIRMAN. We will advise these organizations, as we have all of the other organizations, that they are not now represented on the advisory council and ask them to delegate some one who is a member of their organization, to serve on the advisory council until the next meeting, the annual meeting, which will be held in May, at which time this organization, the advisory council, under these by-laws we have adopted changes into a general council, as you know, and at that time you will name delegates or certify delegates who are to become members of the general council.

I think, inasmuch as we have adopted those new by-laws, that we can go ahead and add certain names as members of the advisory council at large—at least, I would make that suggestion. It seems that there are four men in the far West who are very active in the States of Washington and Oregon. One is Mr. Winlock W. Miller, of Seattle, Wash., who is president, I believe, of what is known as the Natural Parks Association, that has a great program for State parks in the State of Washington. A second, Mr. David Whitcomb, a vice president of the same organization and head of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Another is Mr. Frank W. Guilbert, secretary of the Inland Automobile Association, who is also in the West, and the fourth is Judge Austin Griffiths, of Seattle. He is a prominent member of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, I believe, out in that section.

Then there is William P. Wharton, who, I believe, is chairman of the Joint Committee of the American Forestry Association and the National Parks Association, that is to have charge of the conducting of this survey of Federal lands, and who does not seem to be a member of the advisory council, while another is Dr. Frank A. Waugh, of Amherst, Mass., a man whom you all know.

That would give us a larger representation on our advisory council in the far West, which is an advisable thing. These names have been suggested by various members of the advisory council, and I submit them to you for your consideration.

A DELEGATE. I move that they be elected.

(The motion was duly seconded. The question was put and unanimously agreed to.)

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from the program committee. Mr. Walcott.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, an allowance of 20 hours is a rather short time to digest everything that has been submitted here since last May and to suggest anything new, but your committee has worked faithfully and offers the following:

Your committee on program has endeavored to sketch in broad outline the probable activities of this body without attempting to even suggest details of action or numerous subcommittees, believing that at the outset there should be the greatest elasticity in the program and freedom to develop along specific lines only as the requirements become apparent.

Therefore, very broad powers must be given to the executive committee in both the shaping and the execution of a program.

This Conference on Outdoor Recreation has been organized primarily to help the various affiliated organizations determine the facts in their respective fields and keep bright the contacts between these many field organizations and those departments of the Federal Government which by their nature can be helpful to the efficiency of these field organizations.

Secretary Hoover in his address at the opening session of this conference, urges that much of the increasing leisure time of our population, which is resulting from decreased hours of labor, be employed by healthgiving outdoor recreation, made doubly necessary because of the lessened physical exertion consequent upon more extensive use of automatic machinery, emphasizing the importance of careful surveys as to our needs, our resources and our deficits in outdoor recreation.

The Hon. Elihu Root has forcefully set forth the country's need of this conference in the following statement addressed to the chairman of this conference: "You are undertaking to deal with one of the most important and necessary readjustments of American life to the new conditions under which we have to live. When our population was small and life was simple, everybody could get his air and sunshine, exercise his muscles and tone up his nerves in the ordinary course of living. But with the greater part of our population now, that is no longer true. We can not prevent this condition, but it ought to be possible to make up for the loss by intelligent organization and provision by furnishing new occasions and opportunities and creating new habits of outdoor life. Unless something of that kind can be done, we shall lose our physical health, our moral stamina, our intellectual power and become a decadent people."

It is therefore evident that this conference, as it may direct effort for its constituent organizations through the presentations of its advisory council and its various committees, can and should render a great service for the United States. It is our clear conviction that the development of a broad program of outdoor recreation, resting upon the facts which it is our function to obtain, and upon the succeeding participating efforts of the organizations included in the conference, will constitute this great service.

This program, as here stated, depends upon our belief that outdoor recreation, in its promotion of the wise use of recreational time, directly benefits physical, mental, and spiritual welfare of the people.

We believe that the following points have been established:

1. That in order to meet the requirements of a nation such as ours with its traditions and ideals, the Federal Government, the States, and municipalities, in working out their land policies, should make adequate provision for the outdoor needs of their citizens so that these citizens shall not be dependent upon privately owned lands.

2. That the value of outdoor recreation as a social influence should not remain in a nebulous condition of information and belief, but should be clearly determined and defined by careful research. The people of the United States will then be correctly advised as to how much outdoor recreation contributes to their advancement.

3. That in order to establish a correct attitude of mind, it is necessary to systematically develop certain educational activities by which outdoor recreation will be given adequate recognition.

4. That instead of a vast rather disorganized and incoordinate movement of separate agencies, large and small, engaged in promotion of outdoor recreation as a social influence, there should be a systematic coordination of all such work so that the human effort and the material resources dedicated to outdoor recreation may yield the best results with the least duplication of effort and confusion of public thought.

This committee approves the program recommended in Bulletin No. 2 of this Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and as an extension of this program and the general principles enunciated in this report your committee proposes the formation of five main committees, the chairman of each to be a member of the executive committee and appointed by the executive committee.

1. Committee on education.
2. Committee on human relations.
3. Committee on playgrounds and athletic activities.
4. Committee on land policies.
5. Committee on wild life.

When an organization is in its infancy, rigidity in organization and the multiplication of committees generally lead to inefficiency. Therefore, your committee is opposed to recommending to this conference at this time and without further study the appointment of various subcommittees. We suggest, however, certain natural subdivisions of these five main subjects and recommend that the executive committee be empowered by this general council to create such subcommittees as it may deem wise, and appoint a chairman for each subcommittee, said chairman not necessarily to be a member of the executive committee, and that the matters of limitation to the number on these several committees and the personnel be left entirely to the executive committee with power.

A few natural subdivisions of subject No. 1, education, are:

A study of nature in its relation to human welfare.

A study of outdoor recreation and its advantages to human welfare.

A study of school curricula to secure proper attitude toward outdoor recreation.

A study of physical education and development, including the study and the teaching of games.

A study of the technique and the training of teachers.

No. 2, human relations:

The study of administration of child help as related to outdoor recreation and the health of the child.

Rural activities as related to outdoor recreation and health of rural communities.

Industrial activities and their relation to outdoor recreation as bearing upon the mental, moral, and physical well-being of industrial groups.

No. 3, playgrounds and athletic activities:

Study and selection of areas.

Study, selection, and use of equipment.

The training of leaders.

No. 4, land policies:

A survey of the national parks and a survey and study of the economic values of national forests; State parks and forests; municipal parks, forests, and playgrounds; Federal and State highways; proposed drainage of swamp lands.

No. 5, wild life:

The relation of the following to the economy of nature and human welfare: Game animals, birds, fishes, fur bearers, wild flowers and shrubs, forests, pollution of streams, lakes, ponds, and coastal waters.

Committee on working program:

Frederic C. Walcott, chairman, American Geographical Society and Boone and Crockett Club.

O. M. Butler, American Forestry Association.



Frank A. Chase, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.  
George E. Dickie, Playground and Recreation Association of America.  
Earl G. Hartell, National Parochial Physical Education.  
James A. Holloman, Southern Appalachian National Park Association.  
Murray Hulbert, president Amateur Athletic Union.  
John Ihlder, United States Chamber of Commerce.  
T. Horace McFarland, American Civic Association.  
John Nolen, Southern Appalachian Park Association.  
Carl L. Schrader, American Physical Education Association.  
Robert Sterling Yard, National Parks Association.  
Henry Baldwin Ward, Isaak Walton League.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the committee's report.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard the reading of the committee's report. It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adopt the report as read. As I understand it, there are to be five main standing committees and that within those committees there are to be certain subcommittees that may be appointed by the chairman of these various committees; subcommittees in those groups, however, to be determined by the executive committee in consultation with the chairman that is to be appointed, and through those five major committees all of the functions of the organizations will be carried forward.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is correct. That is our suggestion. And our suggestion further is that the executive committee appoint the chairmen of each subcommittee, if, when or as they choose, to arrange for such subcommittees, said chairmen not necessarily to be members of the executive committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Winter sports is a field in which we have not made much headway. We are going to have some winter sports at Bear Mountain this winter and maybe at the Allegheny State Park, and there is a wonderful opportunity for the development of winter sports in some of the other State parks in New York State where we do have some snow. We expect to develop winter sports.

Is there any further discussion?

Mr. MOORE. There is a phrase in that report that I think is objectionable, and that is with regard to the economic consideration in connection with what is said about national parks. I am afraid that that is put in such a way that those that are attempting to develop the economic resources of the national parks might use that.

Mr. WALCOTT. We can amend that.

The CHAIRMAN. We can very easily strike that out of the recommendation.

With that elimination made, are there any further discussions? If not, I will put the question.

(The question was put and the motion was agreed to, and the program committee's report was unanimously adopted.)

The CHAIRMAN. I want to congratulate the program committee on behalf of the conference for the splendid work they have done, and the very deep appreciation of the advisory council for their work.

I am going to ask Doctor Grinnell to take the chair.

Doctor GRINNELL. I have been asked to take the chair temporarily and I am going to ask for a report from the nominating committee.

Mr. MOORE (reporting for the nominating committee). Mr. Chairman, the nominating committee has considered the officers who have

served us as having been carefully selected last time, and as having performed the duties placed upon them by this advisory council in such an admirable way that we would propose the names of Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, for chairman; John C. Merriam, vice chairman; George E. Scott, treasurer and chairman of finance committee; Vernon Kellogg, secretary; John Barton Payne, Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, Charles Sheldon, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, George Shiras 3d, William A. Welch, and James E. West, as executive committeemen of the advisory council.

Now, our by-laws this morning were amended by adding two to the executive committee, making it nine instead of seven, and for those two additional places we have selected Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby and Mr. William C. Gregg.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the nominating committee, renominating the old officers and with the addition to the executive committee of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Gregg.

Mr. MOORE. I move that we accept the report of the committee and that those named by the nominating committee be elected.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

A DELEGATE. I move that we accept the report of the nominating committee and that those whose names have been mentioned be elected to the respective offices for which they were nominated.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report of the nominating committee be accepted and that those whose names have been mentioned be elected to the offices for which they have been nominated.

A DELEGATE. And that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. And that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for these officers.

Is there any debate on that? Are there any remarks that anyone wishes to make? If not, I will put the question.

(The question was put and the motion was unanimously agreed to.)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. The secretary will please cast one ballot for the officers, and I declare them elected. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HAMLIN). Well, I appreciate more than I can tell the honor you have done me.

Last spring when Colonel Roosevelt and others suggested that I accept the chairmanship, I felt some hesitancy, and I have felt a very real responsibility toward the work of this conference and this movement. Of course, I naturally appreciate very much your desires that I continue to serve until the next meeting of the national conference. [Applause.]

I think that those suggestions we had this morning were the most concrete and valuable suggestions we have had during the whole conference, and at 4 o'clock we will declare ourselves adjourned for the session.

(Thereupon the meeting took a recess.)

## AFTER RECESS

The CHAIRMAN. The first business that we will take up will be the question of the date of the next annual meeting of the conference. We held our convention last year May 22 to 24. There are always a number of conventions held in the spring.

Let me suggest that you give us the names of the organizations, the dates of their meetings, and where they are to meet, as soon as you possibly can. We want to fix the date of our conference as soon as possible, but we want, if possible, to fix dates that will not conflict with the other organizations.

Mr. SHIRAS. Mr. Chairman, at this point it seems to me that the members of the conference would like to express their appreciation to the Red Cross for the use of this building and for the services rendered during the sessions of the conference, and I have here a resolution to that effect which I desire to present for adoption.

The SECRETARY. The resolution reads:

Whereas the American Red Cross, through the courtesy of its officials in Washington, has shown splendid hospitality to the Advisory Council of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this council express its deepest appreciation to the American Red Cross, and to its officials, for the excellent hospitality and assistance, which it has given; and be it

*Resolved*, That this resolution be incorporated into the official record of this meeting and a copy be formally submitted to Hon. John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard the reading of the resolution. It has been moved and seconded that we adopt the resolution.

(The question was put and the motion was unanimously agreed to.)

The CHAIRMAN. Shall we refer the matter of the date of the next meeting of the conference to the executive committee?

It has been regularly moved and seconded that we refer the matter of the date of the next meeting of the conference to the executive committee. I will put the question.

(The question was put and the motion was agreed to.)

Mr. LINDBOE. Mr. President, I believe that we ought to have two meetings a year, the May meeting, in the spring, to be held here in Washington, and the other meeting in some other city.

The CHAIRMAN. The suggestion has been made by Mr. Lindboe that we consider the question of holding regional conferences.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. President, I am a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America. We have given this matter some study, and I think it would be well for you to study our plan, or the plan of our executive committee. We have regional divisions throughout the United States, and we meet in those regional conferences, and then we have a general conference once a year to study our plans.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how would it do to appoint a committee? I think Mr. Phillips, on account of his connection with the matter, should serve on such a committee to report at the next conference meeting.

Mr. ENGLISH. I make a motion that such a committee be appointed, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to that motion?

(The motion was duly seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. It has been regularly moved and seconded that such a committee be appointed.

(The question was put and the motion was agreed to.)

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to appoint Mr. John M. Phillips as chairman of that committee. We will make Mr. Dickie secretary of that committee. Mr. Moore, I will appoint you on the committee.

Mr. Lindboe, you are in Chicago, and you can represent that district.

I am going to appoint Mr. Brown also on that committee. There are two Chicago people.

Mr. Martin, representing the Boy Scouts, I am going to appoint him. I am going to appoint Mrs. Watkins, of the Parent-Teachers' Association, on that committee.

Before I open up the meeting for general-discussion, I would like to express, on behalf of the conference, the advisory committee, and myself, our very deep appreciation of the work of you gentlemen over here [addressing the gentlemen at the press table] at this other table, and I want to thank the newspapers that you represent.

Now, let us have some more of those suggestions we had this morning, Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. May I rise for a point of information? Has the conference yet adopted the specific recommendations for particular legislation? I suppose that the suggestions are to be turned over to those five subcommittees, but haven't we specifically indorsed legislation for game preserves and the Roosevelt Sequoia National Park, and wouldn't it help to have resolutions adopted putting this conference on record?

Mr. SHELDON. I think that the Roosevelt Sequoia bill was considered by the executive committee, and Mr. Mather was consulted about it, and I think that he prefers to have no action taken at this session.

The CHAIRMAN. I spoke, I think, to one of the men of the park field, and we have indorsed it, you know. We indorsed it at our national conference, didn't we?

Mr. SHELDON. I do not think that we indorsed any bill. We indorsed a policy, but I do not think that we indorsed any bill at the last national conference, and although there is a great deal of legislation, the executive committee have considered this matter and thought it unwise to attempt to press any of it except such bills as had some possible chance of passing.

The CHAIRMAN. The migratory-bird refuge bill is one.

Mr. SHELDON. That is on the calendar of the House, the Alaska game commission bill has passed the Senate and is on the calendar of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that it would be quite proper for us to reaffirm our position on those two bills.

I recognize Mr. Chapman.

Mr. CHAPMAN. May I say, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, that we have another gentleman that is so familiar with it, is in closer touch with it, and can make a better presentation of it than I can? I suggest that we call on Doctor Pearson, who is closely affiliated with this work.



DOCTOR PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, there may be some present who are not acquainted with the provisions of the game refuge bill that is now pending in Congress.

Briefly, it is this: It provides that you have to purchase permits to hunt migratory birds from postmasters, and in purchasing these permits from the postmasters, those funds will be collected, sent to Washington here, to make a fund which is to be spent along the following lines:

Forty-five per cent is to be used for the employment of United States game wardens to enforce the provisions of the migratory-bird treaty act, which is now in operation, and the other Federal laws for the protection of the birds. Another 45 per cent is to be used for the Government to purchase marshlands, shallow bogs, and lakes frequented by wild fowls, with a view of keeping some of these as public shooting grounds, and others, other areas, or certain areas, as refuges, places where the birds can never be shot.

The object of that is this: Lands of the United States to the extent of an area twice as large as the entire New England States has been drained. This land, of course, I refer to constitutes the marshes, sloughs, and bogs, which are largely the homes of the wild ducks and wild geese—in other words, the feeding grounds of the wild fowl. Those feeding grounds have been tremendously decreased, and this decrease is going on all of the time, and it has been going on for a good many years. The result is that where we used to see hundreds of thousands of wild fowl, to-day we see very few.

There is a plan on foot now to drain much of the overflow country of the lower Mississippi River. That would destroy the winter homes of an enormous number of these wild fowls. Many ducks and geese come north in the spring in an emaciated condition because the winter feeding grounds apparently are exhausted before the spring comes.

Since the passage of the migratory-bird treaty act and the stopping of the selling of wild fowl, and the stopping of the spring shooting, wild duck and geese have been increasing in America. There is no doubt about that, from the reports that are coming in from everywhere.

Therefore, it is very plain that we have this situation: We have an increasing number of wild fowl in the United States and a constantly decreasing food supply. That is the situation we are facing to-day. In connection with the conservation of wild life in America, we have this question: Where are we going to get food for the wild fowl? If this law goes into effect and carries out the provisions that are now contemplated, it means that a certain area which otherwise would be drained would be kept for all time for the benefit of the wild fowl.

Then there is a further matter to be taken into consideration in this connection, and that is that the wealthy men continue to buy up the shooting grounds, and the poor hunter—that is, the man who is not wealthy enough and can not belong to a club—is more and more deprived of any place where he can hunt. So we want to buy some of this land, which can not be drained, nor can not be bought by the wealthy clubs, and where the poor men can go and hunt.

Ten per cent of the income, which is left after deducting the two 45 per cent items to which I have referred, will be used for such expenses as printing the licenses and other small incidental expenses.

That bill was brought up in Congress. It was killed here something over a year ago, because it was objected to by the minority leader.

The bill is up again at the present time. The friends of the measure very much desire that it pass at this session. There are many friends of the bill in Congress. Apparently it has enough friends to put it through. Apparently the majority of the Members are in sympathy with it. There are some objections in the House. It is wise at this time that everyone, every organization like this, indorse this very important measure and endeavor to have it passed. It is the most important legislative measure, possibly, to be enacted so far as the wild fowl in this country are concerned, and so far as we can see. It is the last one of the big measures necessary to the protection of the wild fowl. I think that the protection of the wild fowl in this country will be greatly furthered by the passage of this bill. It is in keeping with the American system of game protection, which is so very different from that of Europe, and which we are trying to establish, so far as we can; and, in so far as we can see, this last one, I think, will accomplish this. I think that this is one of the most important bills that we have had in Washington for the last 38 years, since the first Audubon Society was organized under the direction of George Bird Grinnell.

That bill, Mr. Chairman, is known as the migratory-bird refuge bill pending in Congress, which, if this council will again reaffirm for this conference its support of the measure, would undoubtedly have a great effect. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The indorsing of the bill has been moved and seconded. All of those in favor of our reaffirming our position will say "Aye." Opposed, "No."

They ayes have it. The proper sort of resolution might be prepared by Doctor Pearson, which could go into the records and then be used in such way as may be deemed advisable.

I mentioned yesterday the survey of the Federal lands that is being undertaken by this joint committee and the bill that had been prepared which authorized the President of the United States, by proclamation, to set aside certain areas that might be regarded as being high in recreational value, as recreational areas, giving him similar powers with respect to such areas as he now has in regard to the national monuments, the national monuments being areas of high scientific or historic importance. It might be well, perhaps, at this time to indorse this bill, which is very brief and very much to the point. It provides, further, that the area so set aside will be administered by the department originally having jurisdiction, by the Secretary of the department within which it originates. Does anyone care to make a motion to the effect that we indorse this bill?

Mr. SHELDON. May I suggest—the bill, as I understand, has been tentatively drawn? It therefore may be finally changed a little. I suggest that the principle be indorsed rather than the tentative bill which has been drawn.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been regularly moved and seconded that we indorse the principle of the bill.

(The question was put and the motion was agreed to.)

The CHAIRMAN. I recognize the gentleman from New York, Mr. Sheldon, on the Alaskan game bill, which is another piece of proposed legislation which we have indorsed.

Mr. SHELDON. The Alaskan game bill, as drawn, is one of the most constructive game bills that has ever been presented to any conference. It is vitally necessary that we consider it. At the present time we have a game bill, and it has not been many years since it was enacted. It is a bill that is absolutely unenforceable, and is not suited to the changing conditions in Alaska. The statute, the present law, has no support in Alaska. There are few wardens protecting the game in Alaska.

The country, which is difficult of access, is frozen up eight or nine months in the year, and teeming with the finest game anywhere perhaps in the world, in certain aspects. The game in many places has been slaughtered. The people of the country have the pioneer spirit and feel that they should have some voice in the protection of their game.

The present law has not been and can not be enforced. We have there a region with the game as it existed in this country in the primitive times. After learning our lesson in this country, now that the most of our large game has been destroyed, and we can never restore some of it, at least as it was before, we have a chance in this primitive country to preserve that game for posterity. With that in view this law has been drawn. It is acceptable to the Alaskan people. It is acceptable to all of the game organizations in this country. In fact, so far as we can learn, there is no objection to it. The bill is to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The game is not to be tied up by a law which can not be changed except by the slow process of congressional legislation. It might take many years to do that. Conditions there change rapidly. If you are to save that game, it is important to have a law that can be administered. The Secretary of Agriculture—somebody—must have authority to make regulations as the conditions require. The Secretary of Agriculture is given that authority to make regulations in each part of the country as the conditions require. That is the feature of this law which is constructive. The Alaskan commission is to be created, and it will be its duty to advise the Secretary of Agriculture as to the conditions of that game and to make recommendations as to its preservation.

That bill has passed the Senate. The Senate bill has been reported favorably by the Agricultural Committee of the House and it is on the calendar of the House. So far as we know, there is no objection that has been made to the bill. Therefore, that was selected at this session of Congress because there is a splendid opportunity of getting it through and presenting to the country a model of what I believe to be the most constructive piece of game legislation that has ever been offered in Congress. I simply hope that this conference will indorse that bill along with the other one. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. It has been regularly moved and seconded.

Are there any further remarks? I will put the question.

(The question was put and the motion was agreed to.)

The CHAIRMAN. It is unanimously adopted.

I recognize Doctor Coville.

DOCTOR COVILLE. Mr. President, the committee on plants and flowers met last spring and submitted a program, which contained several items, one of them relating to the establishment of an arboretum and botanic park in the District of Columbia.

That item of the program was adopted by the executive committee as a part of the program of this organization.

Following that, the Garden Club of America—or of a considerable section of America—was chosen to promote the proposed legislation which will result in the establishment of such arboretum. It would help that club, which is represented here by Mrs. Bruce, wife of the Senator from Maryland, if this organization would reaffirm its declaration, not for that specific legislation, but make a redeclaration of its ideals, to the effect that that particular item of the program be carried out.

Therefore, on behalf of this organization, I should like to present the following resolution:

The Advisory Council of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation fully and unreservedly approves the proposal that there be established at the National Capital, under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, a national arboretum for the propagation of trees and plants. With the proper amount of space and under competent scientific direction such an arboretum will not only contribute enormously to the progress of agriculture and horticulture, but it will render service of importance in public education and in the stimulation of healthful outdoor recreation. This council especially approves the proposal of a former Secretary of Agriculture that one of the features of the arboretum be the preservation of an island of the original wild rice marsh of the Anacostia River, on which rice birds and other migratory birds can find the same safe refuge and satisfactory feeding ground in future years as in the past. This council also urges that when the national arboretum is established special consideration be given to the protection of our native plants and to the development of an adequate knowledge of their care and propagation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to move the adoption of this resolution.

MR. MOORE. I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN. It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adopt the resolution as read. Are there any remarks?

(The question was put and the motion was agreed to.)

THE CHAIRMAN. I suppose that I should have said what I am now about to say in favor of that resolution before the motion was adopted. I hope it will take the form of legislation, because there is one important factor in connection with this legislation and I would like to take a moment of your time to speak about it. That is the idea of natural preserves. It is that typical sections of the country should be set aside, at different points in absolute preservation of the flora and fauna that are found in these various sections of the country, for the enjoyment not only of the casual passer-by, but also because of their value for purposes of scientific research.

The human race in its history has developed many drugs and many vegetables, domesticated them, but it has by no means exhausted the possibilities. By setting aside these natural preserves you possibly are setting aside for study and development various species of flora that would be of tremendous value. It is a subject that Dr. Vernon Kellogg and Dr. John C. Merriam, on our executive committee, are intensely interested in, and the suggestion that a section of the wild-



rice fields be preserved in a state of nature would be right along that line.

If there is nothing further to come before the meeting, we might declare the meeting adjourned.

A DELEGATE. I think before we adjourn that the members of the council should give the executive committee and the chairman a rising vote of thanks for the way they have handled the meeting.

(The motion was duly seconded, and thereupon everybody arose.)

The CHAIRMAN. In connection with that motion, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to place the credit where it is due, and if I may make the motion at this time, I wish to move a vote of appreciation, not only for the work done in the preparation for this conference but also for the very splendid work done in the office by our most efficient, trustworthy, enthusiastic, competent, and conscientious executive secretary.

The motion was duly seconded; the question was put and the motion was agreed to.

Upon motion duly put, seconded, and carried, at 4 o'clock p. m., the conference was adjourned.

